FBIS DAILY REPORT
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HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT ON ARMS FREEZE

LD090827 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 9 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksander Lyutyy reports:

The House Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress approved on Tuesday by 27 votes against 9 a draft resolution calling for a mutual and verifying freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons by the USA and the USSR. The draft tabled by Clement Zablocki (Democrat, Wisconsin) now goes to the full House, which is expected to take the vote on it in the near future.

Such an impressive majority in favor of the draft reflects the movement supporting drastic measures to limit and abolish the nuclear arms race, the movement that is gaining momentum in all the strata of American society. According to public opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of the Americans today advocate a mutual freeze on the nuclear arms of the United States and the Soviet Union as the initial step towards substantial reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the two countries. After the midterm elections on November 2 there are far more proponents of the freeze in the U.S. Congress as well. Activists of the freeze movement believe that the draft resolutions will be approved by the House.

The decision of the commission was greeted with enthusiasm by a multithousand public rally near the capitol, which took place under the slogans stressing that the freeze is the command of the times, that money should go to meet human needs not to build bombs and that real patriotism consists in peace efforts. Delegations of the electorate from virtually all the states of the country attended the rally. They arrived in Washington to observe "day for a freeze" consisting of a series of activities aimed at having the Congress approve the important draft resolution.

Prominent American politicians and public figures who addressed the rally noted that, despite the unprecedently intensive brainwashing campaign carried out by Washington to foster the spirit of militarism, the anti-war movement in the country, far from declining, was gaining momentum.

Congressmen Cited on Resolution

LD081900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0918 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 8 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Over 5,000 people representing the citizens of 45 American states have arrived in the U.S. Capital to begin a mass campaign in support of adopting a draft resolution in the House of Representatives on freezing the nuclear arsenals of the United States and USSR. The draft of this document, recently presented for consideration for a second time by the House, is expected to be voted on in the near future. In striving to have it approved, the anti-war organizations have plans for a whole series of shows, public meetings, discussions and meetings with legislators in the capital.

According to opinion polls, the vast majority of Americans want an immediate and checkable freeze and a subsequent reduction of nuclear arsenals in both the United States and USSR. They demand that the Reagan administration take a constructive approach to the problem of arms control.

Speaking at a news conference held in the U.S. Capitol building, Congressman E. Markey, (Democrat, Massachusetts) one of the co-authors of the freeze resolution, declared that most Americans do not believe a word of the Reagan administration's blatherings to the effect that the USSR has an "advantage" over the United States in nuclear weapons.

A military balance exists between our two countries, and it is high time for Washington to conduct serious negotiations about the reduction of nuclear arsenals, he said. Although more than 2 years have elapsed since President Reagan assumed office, there is absolutely no activity in the arms control field. It is impossible to conduct negotiations with any seriousness on the basis of the administration's notorious "zero option" proposal. Thus, the White House's position is utterly remote from what Americans really want, E. Markey stressed.

We resolutely demand that the administration take a constructive position at the Geneva talks, declared Congressman J. Leach (Republican, Iowa). The absence of activity in U.S. policy in the sphere of nuclear arms control threatens mankind with mortal danger.

At the same time the news conference was taking place, hearings on the question of a freeze in nuclear arsenals were being held in Congress by the influential federation of American scientists. Eminent specialists on nuclear arms problems stressed that achieving an understanding on a mutual and checkable freeze of the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and USSR would be in full accord with the tasks of the Soviet-American talks now taking place in Geneva.

The White House is "preparing" in its own way for the voting in the House of Representatives. In recent days, the administration has begun waging an unprecedently blatant campaign of slander and attacks on the participants in the anti-nuclear movement. In just 1 day, several retired war horses spoke on television, clearly on instructions from the White House, crying hysterically about the alleged "aggressiveness" of the USSR and about the impossibility and "harmfulness" of a freeze.

In the next few days, the Pentagon's publication of a propaganda concoction entitled "Soviet Military Power," in which the facts about the ratio of Armed Forces of the United States and USSR are totally distorted to suit the administration, is to form part of this malicious campaign.

There have been prolonged and persistent attempts to besmirch and slander the freeze movement, Congressman E. Markey declared at the news conference. The movement's participants are accused of being virtually "communist agents." But all this is a lie, the congressman stressed. The participants in the freeze movement are not dependent on anyone and sincerely desire to turn back the process of building up armaments, which is increasingly threatening to human civilization.

U.S. PROFESSOR CITED ON NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD072156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] An article by Professor Stanley Hoffmann, the authoritative specialist in the field of international relations, has been published in the American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. It seems to me that it argues for, explains and confirms the American public's attitude, which the Gallup Institute Poll acquainted us with. The United States, urges Professor Hoffmann, should renounce bellicose rhetoric addressed to the Soviet Union -- renounce attempts to alter the military parity between the two countries in its own favor.

Instead of trying to influence the USSR's policy using fruitless economic sanctions, he stated, the Reagan administration should strive to restore normal relations with Moscow and expand American-Soviet cooperation in all fields.

First and foremost it is necessary to lower the present extremely dangerous level of military confrontation in the strategic field, the professor notes. This could be achieved by means of the quickest possible conclusion of a treaty to generally and fully ban nuclear weapons testing and bilateral agreements aimed at mutual reduction of the most destructive types of mass destruction weapons.

However, the White House is far from intending to heed this reasonable voice. This is shown by a dispatch from the UPI agency, into whose possession the text of a secret U.S. Air Force report has fallen. The report is entitled The Air Force in the Year 2000 -- On the Threshold of the 21st Century.

This document develops the Reaganite concept of the possibility of victory in a protracted nuclear conflict. The U.S. aim it points out, is to preserve sufficient nuclear offensive capability after the beginning of a war to guarantee the full destruction of Soviet strategic and other forces. In what way do the Pentagon strategists intend to achieve this senseless aim?

Within the Reaganite concept, they intend to deploy new weapons systems, including antimissile and antisatellite systems, in space. This is precisely why the report directly recommends the renunciation of signing any international agreements banning the development and deployment of space weapons systems. In addition, the Pentagon has has already begun implementing plans for war in space. A new generation of antisatellite weapons is being developed. This should be deployed in 4 years. A special space command has also been created and allocated colossal funds from the military budget.

As you can see, the administration is not inclined to take notice of the opinions of the majority of the U.S. population.

U.S., WEST 'IN ISOLATION' AT UN ARMS TALKS

LD041337 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 4 TASS -- The United States and other Western states are finding themselves in increasing isolation during the present discussion of the question of preventing nuclear war at the Disarmament Committee.

Two diametrically opposite approaches to this burning issue of our time have clearly taken shape in the discussion. The delegations of Western countries, and first of all the United States, are trying to prevent the inclusion of this problem in the agenda of the Disarmament Committee and to push the committee on the road of a lengthy and barren procedural discussion. This position, as it is noted by local political observers, is a direct result of Washington's stubborn policy of building up nuclear arsenals and also of the reckless doctrines of waging nuclear wars ranging from the the "limited" to the protracted one.

This obstructionist tactics [as received] is sharply condemned by most members of the committee.

The head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan stressed that "the entire subsequent work of the committee and whether its activity will accord with the demands and aspirations of millions of people" will depend in the long run on the solution of the question concerning the inclusion of the problem of preventing nuclear war in the agenda. He recalled that the United Nations General Assembly persistently calls on the committee to start without delay concrete talks to solve the pressing task of preventing nuclear catastrophe.

The countries of the socialist community, as it is evidenced by the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries, are pressing consistently and firmly for the prohibition of nuclear arms and for nuclear disarmament, said the representative of the Mongolian Peoples Republic D. Erdembileg, who during the past month was chairman of the Disarmament Committee.

The heads of delegations of Algeria, Mexico, Argentina, Kenya and other non-aligned countries stressed that for them the question of including the problem of averting nuclear war in the agenda of the Disarmament Committee and of the speediest commencement of talks to work out the relevant political and legal measures is the most important one and is of a principled nature.

D. Nadjira, the representative of Kenya, declared that he who refuses to discuss measures of preventing nuclear war thereby shows the true colours of his foreign policy.

PLENARY START SESSION HELD IN GENEVA 8 MAR

LD081609 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 8 TASS -- A plenary session of the USSR and the USA delegations was held here today at the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

MORE CEMA INTEGRATION URGED; FEWER TIES TO WEST

WA281030 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 4, Jan 83 pp 3-6

[Article by Academician O. Bogomolov: "CEMA: Strategy for the 1980's"]

[Text] A new situation in the development of the economy and the cooperation of the CEMA countries and also in East-West economic interaction took shape on the eve and at the outset of the 1980's.

It is most correct to describe what is occurring in the European socialist countries as a transition from the extensive management of the economy which predominated in the past to a modern intensive-type economy. This transition is in itself quite complex. It is sufficient to recall that merely the expanded production of fuel and raw material even now requires sharply increasing outlays. After all, the CEMA countries, in which 10 percent of the world's population lives, concentrate up to 30 percent of world oil, natural gas, hard coal and steel production. And all this with regard for the fact that in the 1970's not only did the age of cheap energy come to an end but there was also a sharp decline in the influx of additional manpower. Economic growth has come to depend almost entirely on an increase in labor productivity and the efficiency of the use of available resources.

Overcoming a certain force of inertia, the socialist economy also has entered this new stage.

To Evaluate Without Prejudice

The problems which have arisen were hastily declared by Western observers to be an "economic crisis within CEMA". Such conclusions are far from the truth.

Despite the difficulties and considerable costs of the new process (and it began in the 1970's), the economy of the CEMA countries is developing considerably more dynamically than in the EEC states. A relatively high degree of interaction of the national economies has been achieved thanks to the policy of socialist economic integration. The socialist countries are participating in large-scale joint projects of which there are but few in world practice. These include arterial pipelines, power lines, nuclear power stations, mining-concentrating works and so forth. As distinct from the EEC, which depends on imports from third countries for half of its fuel, our community provides 70 percent of its own oil and iron ore and 95 percent of its coal, lumber and also other vitally important raw materials. The fuel and raw material supplies, which are guaranteed by long-term contracts and plans, represent a considerable advantage in our time, which is full of a variety of surprises.

But the extension of economic integration in the 1980's and 1990's is connected with the solution of a number of new problems. First, the need has arisen for changes to be made to the present concept of the division of labor. This is connected primarily with the fact that the possibilities of a further increase in exports of certain types of fuel and raw material from the USSR are limited. The transition to the development of deposits far from the center and, consequently, the need to increase capital investments are reflected here. For this reason the growth of reciprocal trade within the CEMA framework is anticipated mainly from the development of the international specialization and cooperation of the production of the finished product, components and parts. We already have considerable experience in this sphere. It is sufficient to recall such large-scale international projects as the production of computers, equipment for nuclear power stations, motor vehicles and oil-refining equipment. It is now essential to proceed further.

Second, we all have to draw most appreciable conclusions in connection with the exacerbation of the international situation and the crisis state of the world capitalist economy. The winds of cold war blowing from across the ocean are making the conditions of East-West trade worse. And this is all the more disturbing in that there are already difficulties of a purely economic nature here. These include primarily settlements with the West in freely convertible currency. Payment of customary debt and the interest thereon under conditions where the United States is boycotting commercial deals is becoming a difficult problem for the CEMA countries. We have to revise our strategy for the added reason that we underestimated the depth of the impending economic crisis in the West.

At the start of the 1970's the decline in business activity and the reduced orders in many sectors of industry compelled the European and American banks to hastily seek a profitable investment of cash and made them responsive to the CEMA countries' credit applications. But insufficient account was taken here of the fact that the return of the credit that had been extended would require the creation of normal conditions for exports from the CEMA countries to Western markets. Instead of this, just the opposite is occurring: protectionism and discrimination against the socialist countries are being increased. Furthermore, new restrictions on imports of many commodities from the CEMA countries and on supplies of modern technology to them are being imposed in an attempt to "punish" the USSR and a number of other CEMA countries. The risk of industrial cooperation with Western firms has become obvious, and this cooperation has to be approached more circumspectly.

Directions of Economic Strategy

The problems being encountered by the socialist community have little in common with the sicknesses of modern capitalism: production stagnation and recession and increasing inflation and unemployment. Nonetheless, the CEMA countries will in the present decade, with regard for the changed conditions and factors of economic growth, have to adjust the methods of economic policy, planning practice and economic thinking itself.

Past experience tells us that the most crucial part of this entire managerial activity is the formulation of strategic goals for the future. Miscalculations in economic strategy (false priorities, for example, in the allocation of capital investments among sectors, in foreign economic relations and in the growth rate and structure of consumption) could lead under the conditions of centralized planning to a disturbance of the balance in the economy.

A principal direction of the economic strategy of the majority of CEMA countries for the 1980's is a reduction in the relative significance of energy- and material-consuming production and techniques. Thus in ferrous metallurgy this means orientation toward an increase in the production not of commercial steel and rolled metal but of their high-quality brands and grades. Other industrial sectors will have to build up "secondary" and "tertiary" processing and upgrading of their source product, be this metal, oil or leather.

An important place in the structural reorganizations of the 1980's and 1990's is assigned engineering and the accelerated development of a number of its sectors. It is a question, for example, of the production of equipment for the strip mining of minerals, arterial pipelines and the complete mechanization of individual types of agricultural work and for the food industry and the mechanization of manual labor, particularly in construction, in warehouse and handling operations and in trade.

An increase in the production of agricultural products in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries should also be among the central tasks of their economic strategy. Vigorous steps are being taken to ensure that the agrarian-industrial complex develop harmoniously in all its aspects -- plant growing and animal husbandry and storage and processing. The returns from these efforts will increase, and we may expect, accordingly, a reduction in grain imports from the capitalist countries and an increase in the relative significance of agricultural commodities in the CEMA countries' reciprocal exchange.

Paramount attention in long-term economic strategy is paid to restoring the balanced nature of the development of the economy which has been disturbed in a number of CEMA countries. Among the economic proportions to whose observance the greatest significance is attached are the correct correlation between the growth of the consumption of energy in the national economy and the rate of overall economic development and between an increase in the population's monetary income and the expansion of supply on the domestic market of consumer goods and services and the steady state of the balance of payments.

The policy of restraining the growth of capital spending being pursued in a number of CEMA countries corresponds to the interests of ensuring the balanced nature of the economy. In the period 1981-1985 the rate of economic development in the majority of CEMA countries will, as can be seen from their national economic plans, decline somewhat, but at the end of the 1980's, following structural and other reorganization in their economies, the prerequisites will have been created for more dynamic development.

The CEMA countries possess big potential for an increase in the manufacture of products thanks to economies in raw material, energy and manpower. The reforms of the economic mechanism which the CEMA countries have been implementing since the mid-1960's are necessary for revealing this potential. These reforms are now acquiring a more specific character: the financing of capital spending from the state budget is being reduced and its financing thanks to bank credit is being extended. State subsidies to unprofitable enterprises are being reduced to a minimum, and the growth of wages is being made dependent on the results of enterprises' commercial activity.

The reforms are contributing to the economic independence of the enterprises. At the same time state supervision of their observance of current financial rules is being stepped up. The reforms also provide for an improvement in centralized state planning, which is designed to determine the main economic proportions, and the realization of the plans with the aid of all economic levers (credit, prices, taxes, financial norms) at the state's disposal, and not only by way of direct quotas for the enterprises.

Ways of Extending Cooperation

I would like to emphasize that the long-term strategy of the CEMA countries' economic cooperation formulated in 1971 and enshrined in the Comprehensive Program has fully justified itself. It was further concretized in the long-term goal-oriented programs, which have embraced the most important complexes of material production, and in bilateral master outlines of specialization. Currently, in connection with the urgent need for an intensification of economic development, there is an urgent need for new initiatives, and a number of proposals on this score have already been expressed at recent party congresses.

It is a question of supplementing the coordination of the CEMA countries' 5-year national economic plans with coordination of their economic policy as a whole. Without this it is difficult to outline a sure prospect of the joint effective solution of fuel-energy, raw material and food problems. Each of them long since grew into an international problem and for this reason requires a coordinated strategy. And in the sphere of scientific-technical progress also, which holds the main lever of an increase in economic efficiency in the 1980's-1990's.

Of course, it is essential to underpin the proposals for an improvement in the structures of the CEMA countries' production and more in-depth cooperation between them with the appropriate organizational and economic measures. Much will depend on the increased role of the CEMA countries' collective currency -- the transfer ruble -- and an improvement in prices in reciprocal trade. A further extension of direct relations between enterprises and industrial associations of the CEMA countries and a quest for the best forms of scientific-technical and economic activity, by way of the formation of international firms, for example, also correspond to our common interests. Big potential for the international specialization and cooperation of production is contained here.

All this is connected with the rapprochement of the national planning systems. The socialist countries are not imposing any models of such systems on one another. But they are concerned to ensure that their improvement not distance the countries from one another but, on the contrary, facilitate each country's participation in economic integration.

It is to be assumed that the socialist countries' approach to business cooperation with the Western countries in the 1980's could undergo certain changes under the pressure of circumstances. But it will remain constant in what is most important -- the aspiration to extend this cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual respect for interests. The trend toward a slackening of East-West economic interaction does not correspond to the demands of the future.

This position was confirmed anew at a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held 4-5 January 1983 in Prague.

"The cooperation of states, irrespective of their social system," the policy declaration adopted at the meeting said, "corresponds to the interests of all peoples and the vital requirement of a strengthening of universal peace."

The CEMA countries' strategy in economic relations with the West is aimed at an increase in exports of the relative significance of the finished product. The import structure will be rationalized, as is to be expected, thanks to a reduction in imports of food and also a number of types of material and equipment whose production the CEMA countries are about to organize by way of mutual cooperation. There are impressive arguments in favor of either importing instead of finished technology complete batches of equipment for its production or acquiring the corresponding licenses.

Such is the socialist community's most probably response to the economic challenge of the 1980's.

CPSU Official Writes

AU081952 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 and 4 March 1983, on page 6 in each instance, carries in two installments a 4,500-word article by Olimp Chukanov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Department for Liaison with Communist and Workers Parties of the Socialist Countries, entitled "Even More Intensively and Effectively in Cooperation; Integration -- an Intensification Factor of the CEMA Members-Countries' Economy."

Chukanov opens the article by stressing the priority position of socialist countries in the Soviet Union's foreign economy relations and by failing socialist economic integration as a "powerful and inseparable factor of progress of the CEMA member-countires' national economies." He then elaborates" "Economic progress of the CEMA member-countries is subject to the general dialectics of development. It is characterized not only by successes, but also by new complicated tasks. We must very energetically stress the need for consolidating our countries' cooperation in connection with the more complicated worldwide reproduction sitatuion and the international political situation. The CEMA countries' strategy of integration requires a more accurate definition and selection of new long-term orientation points of the coordinated economic policy up to the years 1995-2000 and improvement of the cooperation mechanism itself.

"The problems of further deepening integration will be the subject of talks on economic consultation at the highest party and state level. The CEMA member-countries have endorsed the proposal of the 26th CPSU Congress to hold such a consultation. Preparatory work for it is already underway.

"All CEMA member-countries are interested in making the consultation become the basis for a new, higher stage of socialist economic integration. At their meetings held in past years, representatives of the fraternal parties and countries voiced the conviction that the meeting would be of great political significance and would provide a new impetus for solving the cardinal problems of the socialist countries' economic cooperation in the period up to the year 2000."

Chukanov then reviews the development of the socialist countries' economic cooperation in the last decade and discusses the task facing the CEMA economies in the eighties. He notes that the "extensive factors of economic growth" have been virtually exhausted. This, together with the growing cost of fuels and materials, the need to invest more in agriculture, science and technology and environmental protection and the "complicated international situation which forces us to enhance our countries' defense capability" makes it necessary to make the best possible use of the existing manpower, material and energy resources, capital assets and land.

That is why in the eighties, Chukanov goes on to say, the CEMA countries' joint scientific programs will concentrate on developing technologies that "revolutionize" the production process -- automated production lines equipped with industrial robots.

Speaking about the problems of the eighties, the author then reviews the CEMA countries' program of developing their fuel-power economy. He notes the dominant position held in this program by nuclear power, which should provide the entire increment of electricity production in the European CEMA countries, and discusses the individual projects planned or under construction in the CEMA countries. According to Chukanov, the second most important path of improving the CEMA countries' energy balance will be increasing the share of natural gas in view of its "very large reserves in the socialist community." Chukanov stresses that the USSR's energy program, "the preparation of which is now being completed," does not consider only the needs of Soviet economy, but also "takes into account the fraternal countries' interests" and provides for "mutually beneficial solutions of energy problems on an all-European scale." He deplores in this context the fact that the practical implementation of the Soviet proposal to hold an all-European conference on energy and transportation problems is being "hampered under U.S. pressure."

The main direction of the socialist economic integration in the eighties, Chukanov goes on to say, will be specialization and production sharing, especially in nuclear engineering, computer technology, electronics and robotics. Speaking about specialization and cooperation in manufacturing products for general industrial and, above all, engineering use -- standardized components and clusters of components [uzly], aggregates, materials and products of preliminary production stages. What is involved, in fact, is the formation of production groups in the CEMA countries that would specialize in building the component base for modern engineering -- a base that could be used not only in one, but in many branches and that would transcend narrow sectoral limits. Soviet economists' calculations have shown that a transition to the specialized production of standardized clusters of components would be 3 to 5 times more economical than universal production. Of equally great significance would be the contribution to raising the products' quality. Specialization and higher quality are closely connected with each other and promote the overall progress of the intensification process of the fraternal countries' economies."

Discussing specialization and production sharing, Chukanov also mentions the USSR "Food Program" and the part played in it by GDR, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Bulgarian enterprises.

The second part of Chukanov's article deals with the need to complement the coordination of the CEMA member-countries' national economic plans with the coordination of their overall economic policy. This coordination, he says, must be preceded by a "careful preparation of the methodological and organizational foundations of this new form of cooperation," which must include an agreement on the goals of economic policy, its individual stages, forms of coordination, methods of juridically formulating agreements and so forth.

Giving an example of coordinated economic policy, Chukanov mentions an "idea born in the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation" to "jointly draft a long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress for all interested CEMA member-countries." For the time being, he says, such a program exists in the Soviet Union, but in no other socialist country.

Further on, Chukanov discusses the authority of and the links between individual organizations involved in CEMA integration projects. He says: "In our opinion, it is expedient for the state planning agency to concentrate on the key directions of cooperation whereas the power to adopt final decisions about intrabranch cooperation and production-sharing can be left to the branch ministries within the framework of the respective limits and plans. The ministries of individual branches would then furnish the individual production associations with the power to conclude the concrete agreements on production-sharing within the indicators and limits determined by the state planning agency.

"The economic mechanism of every CEMA country must be prepared for implementing socialist integration. It must create broad incentives at all levels for making an active use of the advantage of the international socialist division of labor, of specialization and production-sharing, on the basis of new technology.

"Many CEMA member-countries have already reached a stage in which it is no longer possible to effectively develop mutual economic relations without effectively involving production associations and enterprises in integration processes.

"The development of direct contacts between enterprises of CEMA member-countries is sometimes described as a transfer of the brunt of soclailist economic integration to the so-called micro-level; concern is being voiced at the same time that this might weaken the plan-based centralized foundations and the state monopoly in foreign trade. Such views would be justified had such contacts been increasing in number without any necessary state supervision and had the joint plan-based activity been replaced by free market-type relations of independent economic units. However, direct contacts between production associations and enterprises are not designed to replace, but to complement the cooperation between the CEMA member-countries' central economic management agencies. They will be effected within the framework of the joint planning activity under supervision of central planning bodies and ministries of foreign trade, and will undoubtedly create an even greater scope for improving production cooperation.

"The expansion of direct contacts between the CEMA member-countries' production and scientific-technical enterprises and associations must thus be implemented by stages, according to the amount of acquired experiences and the creation of the appropriate economic and organizational prerequisites. All this work is not only of great economic, but also of enormous political significance. The development of direct contacts will promote the internationalist cohesion of the socialist countries' workers class and will draw the fraternal nations closer to each other."

According to Chukanov, the program of CEMA integration also includes the founding the joint enterprises by the CEMA countries. To illustrate the merits of such joint ventures, he cites several examples of already existing "successfully working" binational and multinational enterprises of CEMA countries.

In conclusion, Chukanov then deals with the results of the last, 36th, CEMA session. He reviews the program of coordinating the CEMA countries' plans for 1986-90 approved by that session and discusses East-West economic relations on the basis of the conclusions reached by the 36th CEMA session. He notes the United States' and other NATO countries' "economic pressure" on the socialist countries, especially on, Poland, and concludes that "it is necessary to develop socialist economic integration more broadly and to enhance the technical and economic independence of the CEMA countries of the West."

PROGRESS AT MADRID CSCE TALKS REPORTED

'Daily Intensive Work'

LD081943 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The work of the Madrid CSCE meeting member states is continuing:

[Begin recording of Kudrin film report; camera provides shots of delegates at meeting] Representatives of various countries participating in the forum consider that a certain amount of progress has begun to be made at the Madrid meeting. Many express the opinion here that the meeting has entered its most responsible stage and that the time has come to concentrate the efforts of all delegations on the issues which have not been agreed. This must be done as rapidly as possible. Not by accident, as has become known in the corridors of the Palace of Congresses. Swiss delegation head Brunner, on behalf of the neutral and nonaligned states, called upon the participants at the meeting to put the work into higher gear as he put it.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries favor a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting. The delegations of the socialist community states are carrying out daily intensive work in the editorial and contact groups, where the center of negotiations has shifted today.

[GDR delegation head P. Steglich, in German fading into Russian translation] In our opinion, this stage is distinguished by a more businesslike and constructive approach on the part of the majority of delegations to resolution of the most important issues. Editing of the draft final document, in particular, is going along more quickly. We welcome such a change for the better in the situation, although we well know that a whole series of urgent international problems remain as yet unresolved. This relates first and foremost to adopting a decision on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and disarmament in Europe. The latest initiatives by the Warsaw Treaty states open up broad possibilities for dialogue with the West. Now it is up to the NATO countries, which must offer a response to our peaceful proposals. [end recording]

'Business-Like' Atmosphere

LD082235 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid March 8 (TASS) -- The meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues here.

It is said in the lobbies of the meeting that representatives of neutral and nonaligned countries who supervise the work of editing groups which are coordinating individual sections of the final document, spoke at a session of heads of delegations. Representatives of Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Austria and Malta made note of a business-like atmosphere at the meeting, which promoted the attaining of accords on individual provisions of the final document, and helped bring the positions closer on some others. At the same time it is noted that a number of major issues still remained open and uncoordinated.

In their speeches representatives of neutral and nonaligned countries expressed the hope that it would be possible, acting in a constructive spirit, to accomplish successfully the work on the final document, and called for speeding up of the process.

The statement of the head of the U.S. delegation at today's plenary meeting was in a sharp dissonance against such a background. He repeated a series of standard fabrications to the address of socialist countries. The delegations of the USSR, Romania, and Poland resolutely rejected slanderous statements of the U.S. representative.

Scheduled meetings of several working groups were held today. They continue intensive editing work on the provisions of the draft final document of the Madrid meeting.

MARCHUK, NOVIKOV RECEIVE UNEP OFFICIAL

PM081019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 3 March G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received M. Tolba, executive director of the UN Environment Program (UNEP). During their meeting they discussed questions of further developing cooperation between the State Committee for Science and Technology and the UNEP in the field of environmental protection. UNEP Deputy Executive Director G.I. Golubev took part in the discussion.

On the same day, I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources under the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, received M. Tolba.

M. Tolba noted the USSR's great contribution to the solution of global problems of the protection and rational utilization of natural resources. The discussion was constructive in character and was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

ESCAP DEBATE ON THIRD WORLD-CEMA TIES NOTED

PM081631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Bangkok [no date given] -- A conference of experts on questions of trade and economic cooperation between the developing countries of the Asian and Pacific region and the socialist states of CEMA, including the Soviet Union, has been held at the headquarters of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in the Thai capital, Bangkok. The conference was held jointly by ESCAP and UNCTAD in accordance with the decisions and recommendations of a number of recent ESCAP annual meetings, which noted the great significance for young states of the experience of solving economic and social tasks in the socialist countries and pointed out the mutually advantageous nature of business ties between the socialist and developing states.

Relations between the two groups of countries are characterized by the steady growth of the dimensions of cooperation and the improvement of its forms. The past decade has seen the virtual completion of the switch to multifaceted cooperation using methods which correspond to the demands of the times, such as long-term grade agreements, the construction of projects in accordance with a general contract, the solution of current questions at the level of mixed intergovernmental commissions, and so forth.

There was mention at the conference, as there has been at many other similar forums in ESCAP, of the organic link between the political climate and the state of international business relations. Economic difficulties have come very much to the fore with the growth of tension in the world. The recession in the capitalist economic system and the growth of protectionism are having a ruinous effect on young states.

In these conditions the deepening and expansion of business cooperation between the developing and socialist states not only brings them mutual benefit but also serves as a stabilizing factor for the world economic system and contributes to the normalization of the world political climate. In their generalization of experience the conference participants cited as a model of fruitful cooperation the business ties between the Soviet Union and India.

Experts elaborated a number of specific proposals aimed at deepening trade and economic relations between the two groups of countries. The conference participants pointed out that each country in the region is faced with the task of making its own contribution to the general struggle to normalize the international situation. This is the urgent necessity of the day.

ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS SOVIET AID TO THIRD WORLD

LD081123 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] There has been a news conference here in Moscow, which involved prominent Soviet scientists in oriental studies in connection with the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in Delhi. We in the Soviet Union have always shown respect to the movement of nonalignment, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, a prominent Soviet scholar and public personality, told our correspondent. We are certain that the peace-abiding policy of nonaligned countries signifies a useful contribution to international life. The Soviet Union has always followed the striving of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and independence, their struggle for political and economic independence. The socialist countries come out for the speedy termination of the Iran-Iraq war, for a peaceful settlement in the Horn of Africa and for a political settlement of the conflict situation in Central and South America. The socialist countries have always backed up their position with practical moves. The Soviet scientist recalled in this context the initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Treaty Member states at their recent conference in Prague and their proposal to refrain from spreading the sphere of military alliances to any parts of the world, especially to the Persian Gulf. All this, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov declared, attests to the actual confidence in the approaches of the socialist countries and of the nonaligned states to a wide range of international issues.

Answering correspondents, the doctor of history (Gennadiy Chufrin), cited concrete facts on the scope of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the socialist and the nonaligned countries. Seventy-five percent of all the credits which the Soviet Union has granted to those states are channeled into industries and energetics. Loans are provided on easy terms, the annual interest rate being 2 and 1/2 percent. It is worth to recall in this connection that private banks of capitalist countries and international financial organizations under their control charge the interest rate as high as 7 percent. Compared with the size of the national income per capita of the population, the Soviet Union's credit assistance to the developing countries in the '70s was twice as high as that furnished by the United States. All in all, 3,500 industrial and farm projects are being built or have already been built in developing states with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Soviet Union, in word and in deed, upholds the demands of the newly liberated countries for a just economic order. For instance, the economic and scientific and technological cooperation agreements, which the Soviet Union concluded with 65 developing nations, are predicted on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and respect for national sovereignty. (Gennadiy Chufrin) also recalled that the Soviet Union repeatedly proposed to slash military spending and aim part of the saved funds into economic aid for the emerging states.

ANTI-POLISH UN DRAFT SEEN AS NATO PROPAGANDA

LD091148 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 9 TASS -- The entire course of the current session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has shown that the United States and its closest NATO allies are accomplices in the bloody crimes perpetrated against whole nations by the racist regime of apartheid, the Israeli aggressors and the military fascist juntas of Chile and El Salvador. Attention was drawn in full voice at the commission's meetings to the large-scale military, political and economic aid of the United States and other Western countries to those who are violating human rights most crudely. The policy of systematic violations of basic human rights in the United States itself, including the violations of the rights of Afro-Americans, Indians and Puerto Ricans, also came under fire. The U.S. delegation had to listen to many criticisms also as regards the freedom and connivance enjoyed in that country by the Ku Klux Klan as well as the neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist organisations preaching the ideology of racism and hatred for other peoples. It was also pointed out that the United States is harbouring thousands of Hitlerite war criminals.

And so, clearly in a bid to distract the commission's attention from the undesirable themes and the acutest problems of South Africa, the Middle East, Chile and El Salvador, the United States decided to drag out "the Polish issue" and thrusted on the commission the discussion of a draft resolution containing slanderous allegations about the situation in Poland.

Addressing the commission's meeting, Polish representative Henryk Sokalski objected vigorously to attempts at inadmissible interference in the affairs of Poland and the Polish people and exposed the actions of the United States and other hypocritical "defenders of human rights" who were conspiring intrigues in the commission against his country. All that had been said about "violations of human rights" in Poland, he emphasized, were rehashes of NATO propaganda.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as many developing states, including Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Libya and others, also came out firmly against attempts at meddling in Polish affairs and diverting the commission's attention from the burning problems of the times.

Using all methods they could think of, including the "arm-twisting" tactics, the U.S. delegation and its allies imposed on the session the anti-Polish resolution.

Speaking after the vote, the Polish representative noted that less than half the commission's members had voted in favour of the unfriendly act against his country. He described the resolution as an act of interference in Poland's domestic affairs and declared it juridically null and void. He said that it was illegal, harmful from the political standpoint and hypocritical. Poland, he emphasized, would not participate in its implementation in any form.

IZVESTIYA ON RELIGIOUS EXPERTS' ROUNDTABLE

PM082257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by V. Kondrashov and V. Mikheyev: "From Freeze to Disarmament"]

[Text] A meeting of religious workers and experts to discuss the economic and moral consequences of a nuclear arms freeze opened in Moscow 7 March. Eminent religious and public figures from a number of foreign countries have arrived to participate in the work of the conference.

The forum's attention, as Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia said in his opening speech, will focus on the specific steps which "...could make a realistic contribution to the achievement of a freeze in nuclear arms and thus to our world's advancement toward disarmament."

Those attending the conference were read an appeal from Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia. "The present meeting," the greetings message reads, "...is being held in a country whose people are deeply concerned at the continuing arms race and the persisting tension of the international situation. Our people strive for peace and fruitful cooperation with all other peoples. An expression of this devotion to peace can be seen in the numerous peacemaking proposals put forward by the leaders of the Soviet Union, of which you are all, no doubt, well aware and whose implementation, we believe, would bring peace and stability to mankind."

The conference, under the chairmanship of Metropolitan Pavel Mar Grigoriy of Delhi and northern India, is continuing its work.

BRIEFS

USSR INTERNATIONAL TREATIES -- Moscow March 5 TASS -- The 36th issue of the collection of USSR international treaties which came into effect from January 1 to December 31, 1980 came off the press. They characterise the process of the further deepening and developing of the Soviet Union's all-round cooperation with other states. The collection includes treaties of friendship and cooperation with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Syria, the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the joint Soviet-Indian declaration. The collection also contains commercial agreements with Grenada, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, treaties with the GDR and Finland on juridical assistance on civil law, family law and criminal law cases, the Soviet-Polish protocol to the Treaty on Juridical Assistance and Legal Regulation of Civil Law, Family Law and Criminal Cases, the consular convention between the USSR and Greece. Multilateral treaties have also been published. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 5 Mar 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON 7TH NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONTINUES

LD081403 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 8 TASS -- (TASS special correspondent) Questions of strengthening peace and international security, removing the threat of thermonuclear war, ending the wasteful arms race, primarily the race in nuclear arms, and curbing the aggressors, have from the first day become top issues on the agenda of the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference taking place here.

India's External Relations Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has told TASS that the main problems facing the Nonaligned Movement today are the strengthening of world peace and the removal of the threat of war. According to him, all the nonaligned countries are aware that one cannot count on socio-economic progress unless peace is ensured. The external relations minister spoke highly of the Soviet Union's attitude to the participants in the Nonaligned Movement as a positve factor in their efforts to make their just aspirations come true.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar called in his address at the conference for a "vital new impulse in working for disarmament in both the nuclear and conventional fields. An end to the nuclear arms race is, of course, the overriding priority," he said, "but, considering the many wars fought with conventional weapons since the founding of the United Nations, effective measures to promote conventional disarmament are also essential."

The U.N. secretary-general also pointed out the need strictly to respect "the practice of talks and a search for accord" in international relations.

Pham Van Dong, leader of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said that together with all the peace forces of the world the Nonaligned Movement was energetically supporting all the initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, safeguarding international peace and detente and countering the dangerous policy of the American war-mongers, imperialism and all the reactionary forces. We wholly support the peace initiatives put forward by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Prague. These initiatives, aimed at promoting disarmament and lessening international tension, guarantee a peaceful future for the world and testify to the Soviet Union's highest sense of responsibility for the destinies of mankind at large.

Commenting on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese prime minister stressed particularly the importance of the recent summit of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientianne. The participants in it stressed the need for ending outside interference so that the Kampuchean people should be free to build normal life.

The leader of the Vietnamese delegation further said that Vietnamese Army volunteers could be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea under a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The proposals of the Vientianne conference, he continued, are an important contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, a demonstration of goodwill of the Indochinese states and their desire to establish relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries. All these proposals also are a contribution towards the normalization of relations with China and the maintenance of relations of sincere friendship with the Chinese people. Pham Van Dong expressed the confidence that given the goodwill of all the parties, peace and stability would be ultimately restored in Southeast Asia.

The participants in the New Delhi forum are attaching much attention to the problem of demilitarizing the Indian Ocean and establishing a peace zone in it. It is stressed that the restoration of Mauritius's sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including the Diego Garcia Island, on which the United States has established and continues to expand its largest nuclear naval base in the region, is an important component part of that problem.

This island, illegitimately taken away from the people of Mauritius and turned by the United States into a military-strategic staging area in the Indian Ocean, is an inalienable part of our territory, Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, said. We demand the dismantling of that military base and other strongholds of the American military in the Indian Ocean, which are creating tension in our vast region. The people of Mauritius are resolved to work for the return of what belongs to it by right, and in so doing count on the support of the Nonaligned Movement.

Just like Aneerood Jugnauth, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda called for an early convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean. He urged the immediate implementation of the U.N. declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone; the drafting of the declaration had been initiated by nonaligned countries.

Samora Machel, president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, gave a strong rebuff in his speech to the intrigues of the South African racist regime against the indigenous population of the country and the neighbouring African states. The atrocities perpetrated by the racists against the indigenous population of Africa, their incessant repressions against sovereign African neibhbours and attempts to victimize freedom-loving Angola demand the immediate intervention of the world community, he said.

Speaking on behalf of Africa's frontline states, Samora Machel expressed gratitude for the political, diplomatic, material and moral support they were getting primarily from the countries of the socialist community, and urged the elimination of the racist regime in the south of Africa, the last vestige of colonialism.

Simultaneously with plenary sessions, a political and an economic committee are working at the conference to reach agreement on the documents of the 7th Nonaligned Summit. It is reported at the conference that their work is proceeding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, marked by a desire to work out mutually acceptable formulae on questions of concern to the countries participating in the Nonaligned Movement.

Television Report

LD082017 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries continues its work in Delhi.

[Begin recording of special correspondent Boris Kalyagin's film report] Leaders of almost 100 world states are discussing urgent and topical problems worrying people on all continents -- how to stop the arms race, remove dangerous hotbeds of military conflict, do away with the vestiges of colonialism and racism, and put an end to inquality in economic relations between the imperialist West and the young developing countries. [Camera provides shots of delegates.]

The truth is that individual attempts have been made at the meeting to divert the proceedings away from the main topics, impose contentious, and at time simply provocative issues, and put in doubt the legality of people's power in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Such propositions are made by countries that maintain close relations with the United States and its Western partners. So it is not very difficult to guess on whose advice such initiatives are made. But it is not they who are determining the nature of the conference. The enemies of Afghanistan have not managed to isolate it from the Nonaligned Movement. The DRA delegation has taken its place in the conference hall. Its participation draws heightened interest from the world press and public.

Particular attention is also being drawn to the problem of the Indian Ocean. Eighteen Indian members of Parliament representing all the country's main political parties have called upon those participating in the conference to take effective measures to fulfill the UN resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. As is known, the implementation of that resolution is being obstructed by the United States, which is building up military preparations in the basin of the Indian Ocean and has turned the island of Diego Garcia into a major military and nuclear base. At the meeting itself, many of the leaders have pointed out in their speeches that the elimination of military and political tension in the zone of the Indian Ocean is one of the important and pressing problems of the present international situation that affects the interests of many thousands of millions of people.

In the view of the majority of observers, the conference in Delhi is of a clearly expressed, anti-imperialist character. [end recording]

PLO Delegate Condemns U.S.

LD081423 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 8 TASS -- Member of the PLO delegation to the 7th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar wrathfully condemned the policy of the United States on the Middle East directed against the Arab people of Palestine. At a press conference here he said that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was conducted "with the full consent and with the coordination of the United States." The PLO representative noted that the bloody events in Lebanon were a direct result of the Camp David separate deal that was engineered by Washington. The Palestine patriots, Abu Mayzar said, are fully resolved to fight against the aggressor till victory.

Ethiopian Leader Speaks

LD091205 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 9 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, pointed out addressing the 7th Nonaligned Summit here that the U.S. Administration was threatening international peace and security by carrying out international peace and subversive activities in many parts of the world.

It is American imperialism, giving every support to the racist regime in the south of the African Continent, that is grossly violating human rights in South Africa. Faced with these intrigues, the Nonaligned Movement should give every moral and material support to the peoples of the frontline states and also Namibia in their struggle against the criminal actions perpetrated by Pretoria in conspiracy with the United States.

The leader of Socialist Ethiopia voiced great concern over the militarist activities of the United States in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and in the area of the Horn of Africa. The United States, hatching aggressive plans, he said, has 2,500 military bases in 110 countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke highly of the constructive peace initiatives of the socialist countries and emphasized that they were enjoying the support of the states-participants in the Nonaligned Movement.

SHULTZ ATLANTA SPEECH ON THIRD WORLD AID ASSAILED

LD072233 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Comrades, in connection with the conference in New Delhi, I should like to briefly touch upon American policy in relation to the nonaligned countries and the developing countries in general. I will touch upon it by taking a specific example of how this policy has been formulated -- to be precise, the recent speech by Secretary of State Shultz in Atlanta. Atlanta is the chief city of the State of Georgia, a major city that is considered to be the capital of the American south. Nonetheless, it is the backwoods. It happens that American politicians bare their souls in the backwoods, before their own folks.

Something like this happened with such a clever and experienced politician as Shultz. In Atlanta he explained to the Americans, as if in confession, why the developing countries are of primary significance for the United States. This is primarily because of purely practical, mercantile considerations -- considerations of economic imperialism, if you like. Here is the example Shultz gave: In 1980 the developing countries bought 40 percent of American exports, Shultz said -- more than Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China together. He said: At the same time, approximately 40 to 45 percent of American imports, raw materials and goods, come from the developing countries -- more than one-half the bauxite and cobalt for American industry in particular.

Shultz said: The developing countries provide more than one-half of our imports of another 11 metals and minerals of great strategic significance. The word strategic does not appear and is not repeated by accident. American policy in relation to the Third World is determined not only by economic interests, but also by direct military pretensions to a dominant role in the world -- regardless of the Third World, and of course, opposed to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Shultz does not feel shy in front of his own folks. Referring to research by the well-known Washington Brookings Institute, he says that during the postwar period there have been no more or less than 185 instances in which the American Armed Forces have been dispatched to developing countries in connection with situations that presented a threat to our -- that is, American -- political and economic intersts. There have been 185 instances -- no more and no less. Approximately five for each of the postwar years.

What now? The same thing, with even more frankness and lack of ceremony. Let us hear what Shultz said: The task of strengthening our security requires that we maintain military installations and strengthen local armed forces in countries throughout the world. These are, in particular, the American bases in the Philippines, Turkey, the Azores Islands, Morocco and other countries occupying strategically important positions. He goes on: The United States cannot defend its interests by operating exclusively from the United States and Europe. Europe is not enough either.

We need cooperation with the countries of the Third World in order to obtain the rights for transit, refuelling and the creation of bases. In other words, all of this concerns armed forces. However much we would like to step up the Rapid Deployment Force, we simply cannot deploy it without friends in the Third World who would allow us to use installations on their territory. As they say, we could not have said it better if he had tried [khot umri, luchshe ne skashesh].

Shultz says it even better, for you cannot catch an American in the backwoods even with open, but nonetheless [word indistinct] arguments. You have to give him something for his money. How much fat will he have from his dollar, including his tax dollar taken by the American Treasury? The U.S. secretary of state calculates this to the very last cent.

It turns out that the aforementioned program to ensure the security of and provide aid to the Third World will cost the American taxpayer $43.91 per person. According to Shultz, this is a little more than the average American spends annually at the hairdresser's and beauty salons -- he spends $35 there -- but one-half the amount he spends on soap and various toiletries -- $97 annually.

Let us continue: The aforementioned $43.91 per person is broken down into items by Shultz, without a hint of humour. (?See how trivial it is:) Seventy-seven cents per person goes in aid to Turkey, while 92 cents per person -- that is, per American -- goes to, well, what do you think? To curbing the population increase in the world. This is what he says: That is, against the so-called demographic explosion. Here is the largest item: twelve dollars and thirty-five cents per person, and I quote Shultz, goes to the establishment of peace in the Near East. (?This seems to be where the humour comes to an end.)

One must assume that the lion's share of this $12.35 goes to Israel, which has been condemned by the Third World. The aggressor is also financed by another item: Incidentally, how many dollars per American does the settlement of Israeli citizens on Palestinian territory, on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, cost? [sentence as heard] And all of the aggression in Lebanon? And such a detail as the bloody carnage in Sabra and Shatila? Calculated in cents, if we take an average, this may be cheaper than (?grooming) the head of the average American sitting in the hairdresser's chair.

U.S. STAND ON HUMAN RIGHTS 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD042156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1154 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar (TASS) -- The first act of what is frankly a farce has been played out under the domes of the capitol building. A series of special hearings on U.S. policy in the realm of human rights has begun in one of the subcommittees of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Speaking during the hearings E. Abrams, assistant secretary of state, expatiated profusely on the fact that defense of human rights allegedly "lies at the very foundation of U.S. foreign policy" and that Washington, he claimed, is ready to unhesitatingly employ all means of influence including "military-economic aid levers" in order to "reduce violations of human rights to a minimum."

This claim is hypocritical in the highest degree if one only considers the fact that the Reagan administration is at present trying to get Congress to sharply expand military support for the bloody Salvadoran regime, which is carrying out real genocide with regard to the people of that Central American country.

In sending its emissaries to Capitol Hill to take part in the hearings, the administration is also counting on exerting powerful pressure on the legislators to push through Congress in the shortest time possible its request for $65 million for the initial financing of the so-called "program of democracy and public diplomacy."

As is well known, the essence of this program above all is to step up the global "crusade against communism" that has been launched by the White House. In an attempt to give the project the appearance of "a noble initiative in the highest degree," E. Abrams endeavored to convince the congressmen that the "program of democracy and public diplomacy" is most directly "linked with the task of safeguarding human rights around the globe."

However, on the same day that E. Abrams was talking profusely in Congress about the U.S. "adherence" to a human rights policy, the State Department refused to issue an entry visa for Hortensia Bussi de Allende, a prominent public figure and the widow of the former president of Chile, Salvador Allende, who perished during the fascist putsch in September 1973. She had been invited to the United States by a number of religious organizations in the State of California and also by Stanford University to give lectures on these very questions of human rights.

Giving the reasoning behind this discriminatory decision, a State Department spokesman stated that H. Bussi de Allende's presence in the United States of America would allegedly have...[TASS ellipses] "a pernicious effect on the interests of the United States." What then is Washington afraid of? As Allende's widow had stated, during her stay in the United States she intended to expose the Reagan administration's claim that the Pinochet clique has allegedly achieved "progress" in the field of human rights. These false arguments are intended to help the White House to open up wide access to U.S. weapons for the bloody regime. Is this not a graphic illustration of the hypocritical nature of Washington's position on human rights issues?

U.S. 'MISCALCULATION' OF USSR MILITARY BUDGET VIEWED

Soltan Commentary

LD071713 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Now comment by Yuriy Soltan on how the myth has developed about the so-called Soviet military threat:

It is not often that the CIA contradicts the Pentagon, but in rivalry everything goes. And so in the recent report made to Congress by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States the Pentagon figures about Soviet military spending are questioned. According the the CIA the Pentagon's intelligence service has exaggerated these figures by no more and no less than one-third. Now the Pentagon is trying to justify itself. The media have been reporting that supposedly information about Soviet military strength is gathered by satellites. Specialists study the photographs and determine how much similar armament would cost the United States. All this is calculated in dollars which means that the figures can be way off the mark, especially if added to these figures are the huge profits made by American munitions monopolies.

But let's not get involved in the dispute between the CIA and the Pentagon. Both of them falsify their information, and they can certainly come to terms with each other. But such mistakes, of which the CIA is also guilty, are typical. They're made when Washington needs to justify a new arms buildup. That has been the case more than once. In the fifties under the pretext of supposedly lagging behind in bombers the Pentagon got huge allocations from Congress to build strategic aviation. When a whole armada of heavy bombers was created in the United States, it turned out that the number of similar Soviet aircraft was deliberately exaggerated by three to four times. The same thing happened in the early sixties. In Washington there was a hue and cry about the United States being behind the Soviet Union in missiles, and the United States was the first to start mass production of intercontinental missiles. When the United States built more than 1,000 such missiles, it turned out that the so-called Soviet missile threat was exaggerated by 15 to 20 times. And that's also what the Reagan administration did when it came to power.

The Pentagon and the CIA supplied false information about the Soviet Armed Forces and arranged a supposed information leak about military spending in the Soviet Union. A propaganda campaign was launched about supposed Soviet military superiority and supposed windows of vulnerability in U.S. defense. Consequently a multibillion-dollar program was railroaded through Congress for the nuclear, chemical and other rearmaments of the United States. In the next fiscal year the Pentagon is asking for $280.5 billion, that is $35 billion more than in the current year.

As for the Soviet Union, for several years its spending on defense has remained virtually the same. At the last session of the national parliament it was noted that the Soviet Union does not and will not spend one rouble more than what is absolutely necessary to ensure the security of the Soviet people and their friends and allies. In the 1983 budget defense spending amounts to R17.05 billion, that's about $23.7 billion, which accounts for 4.8 percent of the total budget.

In contrast just the program to deploy nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles, the program that the Reagan administration is working very hard on, will cost $26 billion.

These are the facts that Pentagon and the CIA wish to ignore, otherwise how could they devise the myth about a so-called Soviet military threat?

PRAVDA Dispatch

PM081023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Have They Really Miscalculated?"]

[Text] New York, 4 Mar -- CIA representatives have admitted that in recent years "analysts" from the Pentagon and State Department intelligence service have been exaggerating the Soviet Union's military expenditure. According to press reports, in estimating the Soviet military budget the intelligence service "miscalculated" by no less than one-third.

This "canard" helped in mounting the propaganda campaign over "Soviet superiority" and the notorious "window of vulnerability" in U.S. nuclear forces.

"As officials have been obliged to admit," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "discussion about this 'miscalculation' could become politically explosive, since the Reagan administration is justifying increased U.S. military expenditure by reference to growth of Soviet expenditure in this field. The military budget is already under fire from both parties in Congress, the business world and well-known former officials."

In recent days the governors of many U.S. states and well-known members of previous administrations like R. Monamara, C. Vance and others have made demands for a reduction of the Pentagon budget and in particular the appropriations for the development of a new generation of nuclear weapons.

CONGRESSIONAL PRESS RELEASE ON USSR ECONOMY NOTED

PM081721 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by A. Brayko: "Through a Veil of Lies"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee has approved the latest CIA report on Soviet economic development. A Joint Economic Committee press release reviewing the work says: "In the last 30 years Soviet people's living standard has rapidly improved. Real per capita consumption has nearly trebled.... The quality of food.... has improved dramatically." It then shows on what basis the CIA reached what for that department is such an unexpected conclusion.

First, the CIA has established that, apprently, capital investments in new production capacities in the Soviet Union rose from 14 percent of the gross national product in 1950 to 33 percent in 1980, while in the same period U.S. capital investments fell from 17.5 to 13.8 percent. On the basis of the quoted figures an unprejudiced person could only conclude that the Soviet Union is significantly ahead of the United States in industrial development.

Second, the agricultural production growth rate in the USSR over the last three decades was twice as much as the U.S. rate, despite unfavorable weather conditions in recent years.

In conclusion the authors of the press release state: "This important study helps Americans to see the obvious fact that the USSR is by no means on the verge of collapse, but is experiencing a powerful upsurge." Yet only recently U.S. President Ronald Reagan was saying just the opposite.

The CIA also had a look at expenditure on maintaining the USSR administrative apparatus and was forced to admit that this apparatus is becoming increasingly flexible and sophisticated as a result of Soviet working people's ever increasing involvement in the management of the state and the economy. A similar process is taking place in the CEMA countries.

How about the USSR's alleged excessive expenditure on defense? Here the "heroes of the secret war" -- to use Reagan's fanciful term for CIA staff members -- effectively managed...only to confirm official Soviet data.

As is known, it was pointed out at the last USSR Supreme Soviet session that the Soviet state is not spending and will not spend on defense a single ruble more than is absolutely necessary to safeguard the security of the Soviet people, their friends and allies. The USSR state budget for 1983 allocates R17.05 billion for defense needs, which is 4.8 percent of budget expenditure, whereas $26 billion have been set aside just for the nuclear ICBM deployment program which the Reagan administration is working so assiduously to implement.

As we can see, even the CIA is unable simply to brush aside the real facts. These facts include the Warsaw Pact states' proposal, which made a worldwide impact, on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. But the United States does not want to achieve an accord on halting the arms race and is avoiding a discussion of the Warsaw Pact countries' peace-loving proposals.

One finishes reading the Joint Economic Committee's press release, which has been widely used by the U.S. mass news media, and automatically asks the question: "How could such sober assessments appear in the U.S. press?" The answer suggests itself. Whereas such CIA reports are normally dashed off by Sovietologists in the pay of the CIA, on this occasion members of the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, using not only the CIA's statistics and technical explanations but also other data at their disposal, have prepared a press release whose conclusions contrast sharply with the conclusions of the CIA report. The members of the Joint Economic Committee could not fail to see the impressive achievements of the Soviet Union and the Soviet economy and the improvement of our people's living standard. Especially as these successes of the USSR and the other CEMA countries were achieved against the background of the most profound postwar economic crisis experienced by the United States and world capitalist system as a whole.

Particularly valuable is the fact that the congressmen's sober voice was heard in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by the U.S. Administration, which is sparing no effort to fuel its "crusade" against communism by expanding psychological warfare and also by stepping up the arms race. This is evidenced, in particular, by R. Reagan's speech at a meeting of extreme right wing reactionaries from the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

In these conditions I would like to echo the members of the Joint Economic Committee and say: Let not only the Americans but all who are influenced by one-sided information see the "obvious fact" that the USSR and the other CEMA countries are "by no means on the verge of collapse, but are experiencing a mighty upsurge." They are now well embarked on the solution of new peaceful tasks to achieve further successes for real socialism. It is for this fact they need peace and disarmament on terms of equal security. And I would like to see the members of the Joint Economic Committee carry out a new study, this time on the basis of official Soviet statistics, in order to tell the American people the truth about the achievements of real socialism.

CONGRESSMEN CALL FOR INVESTIGATION OF NAZI LINK

LD081235 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 8 TASS -- Nine members of U.S. Congress have demanded that President Ronald Reagan immediately launch an official investigation into links between Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie and American intelligence services.

The chairman of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino, has addressed a similar demand to U.S. Attorney-General William Smith. He stresses in his letter that a thorough investigation of the Barbie case will help determine whether American intelligence services were involved in providing shelter to one of the most vicious Hitlerite Nazi war criminals. According to the ABC television network, however, the U.S. attorney-general has ruled out the possibility of holding such an investigation on grounds that it will hardly produce any results.

ZORIN DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY ON WAR CRIMINALS

LD061220 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Talk by Valentin Zorin in "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Excerpts] If just a few months ago I had asked what Klaus Barbie is, I am sure the absolute majority would not have been able to answer that question. And I am not sure all listeners know the name even now. But there are few in the United States of America who do not know such names as Shcharanskiy and his ilk. At the United Nations Headquarters in New York there is even a plaza named after that traitor of the Soviet people, found guilty of grave crimes against his home country and convicted in keeping with the legislation operating in the Soviet Union. As for Klaus Barbie and hundreds of others like him, American propaganda and Washington authorities would rather keep their own counsel. It is in the last few weeks only under the pressure of events that American television and newspapers have been forced to fill in their audiences and readers on crimes committed by Klaus Barbie. Significantly, the American mass media, which due to the present turnabout had to inform their listeners and readers about the Barbie case, would rather keep silent about hundreds of butchers like Barbie who have found refuge in the United States of America.

There are quite a few people in America who would like to hold forth and, more often than not, even to shout about human rights. It is not by chance that at the beginning of this talk I mentioned the name over which the Washington authorities and American propaganda have been raising quite an uproar. I shall not go into the specifics of the antipatriotic activities of the traitor Shcharanskiy. Quite a lot has been said on that score. I would like to ask this question only: Is double counting permissable where human rights are concerned? Why is it that Shcharanskiy, convicted for espionage and for other crimes, arouses such an emotional uproar and a host of gratuitous defenders whereas hundreds of thousands of Soviet people shot and dumped into trenches do not evoke such commiseration while their killers are living with the American-supplied habeas corpus?

The Zionist organisations fanning the myth about persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union out of all proportion are playing a big part in fueling the anti-Soviet clamor. It is common knowledge, and the leaders of these organizations know that too, that the Nazis slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Jews during their attack on the Soviet Union. Some of those whose hands are covered with their blood are living in America. Now wouldn't it be pertinent to ask this question: Why are the Zionist leaders so concerned about the fate of the turncoat Shcharanskiy and why don't the ashes of hundreds of thousands killed by Barbie and his kind knock at their hearts?

How come that Hitlerite executioners are in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency and their services are paid with the money taken out of the American taxpayers' pockets? How can upright Americans put up with the fact that dozens and dozens of Barbies are living side by side with them, feeling no fear and no compunction?

As for the morals of those who name a plaza in New York City for the spy Shcharanskiy and at the same time harbor and nurture the Hitlerite killers, there is nothing to be said about that. They can speculate on anything, even on the blood of the victims of Hitlerism. But I for one fail to understand the indifference of many Americans which enables Washington to harbor Nazi killers and butchers and make that an official policy. This indifference surpasses my understanding.

NEW U.S. INTELLIGENCE ORDER 'POLITICAL TYRANNY'

PM081211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Sukhoy "Commentator's Column": "Clouds of McCarthyism Thickening"]

[Text] As reported by America's CBS TV, the U.S. Department of Justice has decided to "facilitate tfe FBI's task of conducting secret operations against American citizens." The department intends to make changes to the existing federal laws with a view to granting FBI agents still greater freedom of action.

Washington has repeatedly declared that the "witch hunt" is over once and for all. But here is new confirmation that McCarthyism is still flourishing in the United States. The trustworthiness of American citizens is constantly being checked not only by the FBI but also by the CIA and other special services. People with independent views are placed on "blacklists."

A presidential decree on intelligence has been validated, enabling the CIA to engage legally in total surveillance of American citizens and organizations on U.S. territory. The Department of Justice has been authorized to open mail without a court decision. A subcommittee on security and terrorism has been set up at the Senate, reminding many people of the un-American activities committee. "I cannot say that everything McCarthy did was bad," J. Denton, the subcommittee's present head, declared. P. Crane, member of the House of Representatives, has mounted a campaign among congressmen under the slogan "close America's doors to revolutionaries!" He has found many like-minded people. This is evidenced, in particular, by the American authorities' decisions to refuse U.S. entry visas to delegations of trade unions, scientists and youth from socialist countries and fighters for peace and to representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations. Moreover, according to American press reports, the White House is now checking state employees for political trustworthiness.

The revival of McCarthyism is a cruel reality in the United States today. The persecution of civil rights fighters, the infiltration of informers and agents into antiwar, youth, women's and black organizations, the tapping of private telephone calls, illegal intrusions into apartments and approximately 3.5 billion personal files and dossiers kept in intelligence organs' card indexes are just examples of the violations of human rights in the United States.

The new guidelines for the FBI being elaborated by the Department of Justice attest that, having come up against the sharp growth in Americans' dissatisfaction with the White House's antipopular foreign and domestic policy, the Republican administration is stepping up its persecution of dissidents and gambling on crude political tyranny.

UNITED STATES 'CONTROL' OF TAIWAN CONTINUES

OW080111 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Glebov commentary: "Imperialism Has No Sense of Shame" on U.S. President Reagan's remarks in HUMAN EVENTS weekly about the Taiwan question]

[Text] Judging from the tone of President Reagan's reply to the question put by the U.S. HUMAN EVENTS magazine regarding the U.S. stand on the Taiwan question, it is quite clear that the United States will not let Taiwan return to the embrace of China. They just want to exercise control over Taiwan indefinitely and support their accomplices, the Chiang gang. For example, Reagan asserted that, while the United States wished to maintain good relations with China, it would not jeopardize Taiwan's interests. This is a very dangerous statement. We might also add that Reagan had also said that: If Taiwan representatives came over and asked us to meet their defense needs at the conference table, we would provide them with what was stipulated in the Taiwan Relations Act, continue to satisfy Taiwan's needs and discuss all the possibilities of meeting Taiwan's needs in the light of the situation in that area.

In these circumstances, how should we treat the joint communique signed between the United States and China in August last year? The U.S. propaganda machine has roundly boasted about this document as proof of significant improvements in U.S.-Chinese relations. The communique stated: The U.S. Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing upon Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, interfering in China's internal affairs or pursuing a policy of "two China's" or "one China, one Taiwan."

The U.S.-Chinese joint communique also stated that the United States would gradually reduce arms exports to Taiwan and eventually stop selling arms to Taiwan. In spite of this, it is public knowledge that the United States has continued to sell arms to Taiwan, instead of reducing or stopping such arms exports. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' deeds do not match their words.

China has reacted strongly against Reagan's remarks. For example, it was noted in a XINHUA commentary that Reagan had completely ignored the U.S. Government's commitments in the August communique. The communique said: In international relations, no one can tolerate such practice of trampling on solemn agreements with other countries and imposing one's own law on others.

Imperialists would not be imperialists if they were to treat the interests of the people of another country equally with their own. U.S. imperialists had made clear their position on Taiwan shortly after the founding of the PRC. American General MacArthur once described Taiwan as a U.S. mainstay in the Pacific and an unsinkable U.S. carrier. MacArthur said that, by controlling Taiwan, the United States would be able to threaten any port in Asia with its Air Force, from Vladivostok to Singapore.

Recently, the aggressive nature of U.S. policies, including its Far East and Pacific policies, have become more revealing. President Reagan has unconditionally accepted former President Carter's secret directive of targetting U.S. nuclear missiles on more than 100 key projects in China. It is conceivable that Taiwan may play a role in putting this directive into effect.

The Pentagon has looked upon Taiwan as an unsinkable carrier, and is attaching importance to Taiwan's role as it attempts to set up the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul aggressive triangle. That is why the United States will not let go of Taiwan and wants to keep the island under its control by hook or by crook.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON REAGAN 'TWO CHINAS' POLICY

PM081131 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by TASS political observer M. Yakovlev: "The 'Two Chinas' Policy"]

[Text] Following U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' trip to the PRC, where the sides expounded their stances on questions of relations between the two countries, particularly in connection with Taiwan, the U.S. Administration's leaders have come out with "additional explanations" of its China policy. As is apparent from these, the White House intends to adhere strictly to the so-called "law on the new relationship between the United States and Taiwan" adopted by Congress in April 1979. Acting in accordance with this law, the United States has by no means curtailed its broad and close links with Taiwan. Effectively creating a "two Chinas" situation, the United States continues to develop to the utmost economic relations and trade with Taiwan and still supplies modern weaponry to the Taiwan regime, and this is how Washington intends to act in the future too.

"We," declared U.S. President R. Reagan in his interview with the U.S. magazine HUMAN EVENTS, "will adhere to the provisions of the law on relations with Taiwan, the law of our country, which says that we will help maintain Taiwan's defense potential." He was perfectly frank: "We will continue to do what we are doing." In other words, the head of the U.S. Administration was trying to substantiate the U.S. right to interfere in China's internal affairs.

The President confirmed that the United States is supplying the Taiwan authorities with weapons and military hardware "on a regular basis." As is known, last year the White House, ignoring protests from the Chinese side, steered through Congress a decision on the sale to Taiwan of American military materiel and spare parts for combat hardware to the value of $60 million. The U.S. President reported that at the present time Taipei is being supplied with F-104 fighters.

In reply to a question about a "possible reduction" in arms supplies to the Taipei regime, Reagan said: "we have no intention at all of reducing these supplies." What is more, he stressed, the need for arms supplies to Taiwan will only fade when there is "one China." Thus, the American President effectively reaffirmed Washington's concept of "two Chinas."

Despite all this, the U.S. leaders declare their desire to develop relations with the PRC, "but not to the detriment of Taiwan," as the U.S. President put it in his interview. It seems they want to develop these relations in their own way, in the interests of U.S. imperialism, on condition of keeping Taiwan under their own control and using it as one of their "unsinkable aircraft carriers."

SUCCESS OF SOVIET-AIDED PRC INDUSTRY CITED

PM091203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "'Jiefang' Motor Vehicle"]

[Text] The millionth "Jiefang" (liberation) truck has come off the production line of the Changchun Motor Vehicle Plant. This number of motor vehicles has been produced by the first plant in the Chinese automotive building industry since it was commissioned in 1956. It was built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. Now, two out of every three motor vehicles produced in China come from this plant. It also makes cross-country vehicles, buses and passenger cars, TASS reports.

According to data in the Chinese press, 2 million domestic motor vehicles of various makes and types have been turned out in the country in the last 30 years. In the current year the country's motor vehicles plants plan to produce 200,000 motor vehicles.

U.S.-JAPANESE ALLIANCE, 'STRAITS' POLICY SCORED

LD081915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 8 March (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Tokyo does not exclude the possibility that it might approve the blocking of the La Perouse, (?Sangarsk) and Korean Straits by U.S. Armed Forces, even if Japan was not under direct armed attack, Masaharu Gotoda, the chief Cabinet secretary, officially stated this here today on behalf of the country's government. He was speaking at the Budget Committee of the Diet's lower house. In the opinion of the local press, this virtually gives the Pentagon the "green light" to use U.S. military bases in Japan for aggressive operations in the region.

This statement utterly shatters official Tokyo's argument that the "security treaty" with the United States is allegedly "exclusively for the defense of Japan." As the paper ASAHI has written, most military experts are now united in the opinion that there is virtually no possibility of direct "armed attack" on the country. Nonetheless, increasingly bellicose statements indicting that dangerous militarist moods are gaining the upper hand in Tokyo have been emanating from the city recently.

There has already been an announcement on training the Japanese Armed Forces for "blocking" international straits in the Far East as well as for operations over a considerable part of the Pacific Ocean.

JAPAN'S MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATES APPROVED

LD090928 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo March 9 TASS -- The ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan has pulled through the lower house of Parliament its draft budget estimates for fiscal 1983 which begins on April 1. The budget estimates, which, in the opinion of representatives of opposition parties and the progressively minded Japanese public, clearly contradict the people's interests, provide for substantial increases in military spending and cuts in government allocations for social programs. The militarists lobby made sure that the Japanese military agency will get the post-war biggest total outlays of 2.7 trillion yens, 6.5 percent more than in the previous year.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ON DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "PRAVDA Reports Soviet DPRK Economic Cooperation," published in the 8 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, C 6, first paragraph lines three through six:

...with Soviet participation. In the early 80's, these enterprises produced over 1/3 [figure as heard] of the country's total output of rolled products, 45 percent of the country's total output of petroleum products and 60 percent of the country's total output of electricity. PRAVDA also noted...(rephrasing sentence, adding "1/3" and changing "65 percent" to "60 percent" following monitor recheck)

USSR ENVOY ON AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN RELATIONS

GF071852 Karachi DAWN in English 6 Mar 83 p 1

[Exclusive interview with Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Mr Vitaliy Smirnov by Nisar Osmani -- date not given]

[Text] Lahore, March 5: The Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Vitaliy S. Smirnov, today maintained he was optimistic about a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue because possibilities in this regard did exist but these possibilities needed to be put to proper use.

The Soviet envoy said he did not see any difficulty from the Afghanistan side which had come out with concrete suggestions to resolve the issue and now it was for Pakistan to respond to them.

In an exclusive interview with this correspondent, the Soviet ambassador, who has to his credit a long record of diplomatic service at the United Nations and some important capitals, made repeated references to what he described as his country's desire and willingness for improving bilateral relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union and for normalisation of the political situation in the region.

When his attention was drawn to President Ziaul Haq's various statements indicating that during his meeting with Mr Yuriy Andropov, secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party, he had discerned an element of freshness in the Soviet approach to the Afghan issue he said the approach of his country had all along been fresh, positive and constructive for improving the bilateral relations. The Soviet Union, he said, had put forward concrete suggestions which continued to be on the agenda and which demanded concrete response from this country. According to him Moscow had always expressed its readiness for promoting co-operation and friendship on a plank which could provide a basis for mutually beneficial ties and peaceful coexistence.

Maintaining that his government stood for the settlement of issues through peaceful means he made a pointed reference to the Political Declaration issued at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states which said among other things that "the participants in the meeting positively appraise the initiation of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan through a personal envoy of the secretary-general."

Asked to comment on Pakistan's stand that the key to the Afghan problem lies with Moscow, Mr Smirnov said the factual position was that the key dod not lie with Moscow, Kabul or Islamabad. "Instead it lies in direct talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan."

He was confident that the possibilities of a settlement were very much there but only if the two sides proceeded strictly in their national interests.

Asked if the Zia-Andropov meeting had led to an improvement in the bilateral ties the diplomat said he believed it was a useful meeting, adding with a smile "we would like to see the results."

Asked if it would lead to a better understanding between the two countries he expressed the view that every meeting contributed to better understanding.

The Soviet ambassador was of the view that there had been a gradual improvement in the two countries relations in the field of economic and cultural co-operation but a number of avenues still remained unexplored. In the political field also he saw some improvement. He noted that until about three years ago the two countries had hardly a contact but now they were having regular exchange of delegations from the foreign affairs ministries to consult each other on international issues, including the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

Similarly the foreign ministers of the two countries were now meeting more frequently. During the last year alone there were three meetings between Mr Andrey Gromyko and Sahabzada Yaqub in June, October and November. He said that last year a team of the Pakistan Foreign Affairs Ministry had paid a visit to Moscow and this year it was Pakistan's turn to invite a similar delegation from the Soviet Union.

He said the economic relations between the two countries were normal. The Soviet side had extended assistance in the construction of steel mills and on March 17 when the mills would enter a new stage of production a high-powered Soviet delegation would be visiting Karachi under the leadership of the minister for special construction works, Mr Bakin.

He made a special reference to the Pakistan-Soviet co-operation on the Guddu power project which was completed over a year ago. He noted that although normally the power station needed repairs after about six months, Guddu's performance was exceptionally good as the station had been working without a flaw or break continuously for over 20,000 hours.

He said he had visited the construction site of the Belarus tractor plant near Lahore where Soviet experts with those of Pakistan were working very well in a co-operative spirit. He had also talked to some Pakistani farmers at the industrial exhibition at the fortress stadium who had only wished that the tractors, particularly the T-50 and T-25 models, could be made available in larger number.

He said he was not completely satisfied with the level of economic co-operation between the two countries as quite a few avenues were yet to be explored.

Talking of co-operation he said only recently a group of dancers and singers from Azerbaijan had toured several cities of Pakistan. Moreover, the Soviet composer Davidov and the renowned scholar Gankovskiy had also had interesting discussions with their Pakistani counterparts.

His country, he said, was waiting for an exhibition of the works of well-known painter A.R. Chughtai, another exhibition of pieces of Pakistani folk art and a Karachi performers group during the current year.

He said a new cultural exchange programme for 1983-85 was due for signing.

He said the Soviet Union has suggested that Pakistan should send every year about 50 young students and about 20 post-graduate scholars to the Russian institutions but this country had not fully utilised the facility.

He believed that the trade between the two countries could expand further to their mutual benefit.

"We could co-operate in the development of electric power, construction of roads and some other projects in opening new fields for further economic development," the Soviet envoy concluded.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS DRA DEPUTY PREMIER

LD042055 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Nonalignment has always been a major principle of Afghanistan's foreign policy, Afghanistan's Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland said in an interview for the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. We are proud, he stressed, that Afghanistan was one of the countries that formed the Nonaligned Movement. Struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, efforts aimed at promoting peace, easing tension, curbing the arms race, averting the nuclear war threat and ensuring the right of all nations, big and small, to independent development and social and economic progress: All this fully conforms to the national interests of Afghanistan.

The very first program document adopted following the April Revolution of 1978 stressed that Afghanistan would adhere to the peaceful policy of nonalignment and to positive and active neutrality. Loyalty to these principles was reaffirmed in the country's Constitution, and in the program adopted by Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party in 1982. This steady foreign policy course followed by Afghanistan is opposed by the force of imperialism and reaction, which have always been irreconcilable enemies of the Nonaligned Movement.

Even before the April Revolution, the United States and its allies tried to involve Afghanistan in different blocs and coalitions, whose nature was obviously military. They resorted to political blackmail and economic pressure. After the April Revolution, the imperialist circles turned to armed interference in the affairs of independent and sovereign Afghanistan. This interference grew into a veritable, even if undeclared, war against the country. Now, the Afghan people, instead of directing every effort to the fight against economic backwardness, to the implementation of progressive reforms, and to the struggle for improving the living standards, are compelled to spend vast sums of money on defending their homeland against encroachments from the outside, and on eliminating the destructive consequences of crimes committed by the bandits infiltrating from Pakistan.

We view this activity as aggression, as trampling on our nonaligned status. We have asked our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, to give us assistance in fighting off the attacks on our freedom and independence. We did so, basing on the friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation agreement signed between our countries, and on the United Nations Charter whose Article 51 provides for the right of every state to collective defense. The timely Soviet aid helped us frustrate the plans of the forces of imperialism and reaction, which threatened our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops does not contradict the nonaligned status of Afghanistan. At the moment, foreign troops, including American, are stationed in a number of nonaligned countries, and this fails to give rise to a stormy reaction from the White House. The U.S. Administration is trying to use the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan to justify its own interference in Afghanistan to justify its own interference in Afghan affairs, and to aggravate tensions, both in Southwest Asia and in the world at large.

The Afghan Government has repeatedly advanced proposals aimed at reaching a political settlement with its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran. I am pleased to say that the proposals made by our government on 14th May 1980, and on 24th August 1981, are meeting with increasingly better understanding in the world and in the Nonaligned Movement. We sincerely welcome the first steps made at the talks between our country and Pakistan, through the mediation of the personal envoy of the United Nations secretary-general. And we hope that the next round of these talks, which is to be held in Geneva next month, will result in resolving some of the problems. The main obstacle on this road is the continuing interference of the United States and its allies in the affairs of our region.

TASS INTERVIEWS DRA'S BARIALAY ON NEED FOR PEACE

LD071445 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul March 7 TASS -- The main result of the April Revolution, accomplished in Afghanistan five years ago, is the strengthening of the people's power in the country along all directions, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Mahmud Barialay said in an interview to the TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy. "In this connection", he said, "I want to note the creation in the republic of public organisations which under the leadership of the PDPA have joined the National Fatherland Front, this firm pillar of support of the revolution throughout the country.

The cardinal revolutionary transformations carried out during the past five years -- the land and water reform, the eradication of illiteracy, the expansion of the cooperative movement -- could not but have their impact on the mentality of the broad sections of the population which in its majority has sided with the people's power".

"Our armed forces, the tsarandoi (people's militia), the security bodies and the detachments for the defence of the revolution have sufficient possibilities to rout the local counter-revolution", Mahmud Barialay noted further. "But the whole matter is that the people in Washington do not want peace in Afghanistan and are allocating huge sums to arm the hired gangs that are sent into the territory of the DRA so as to wage through them the undeclared war against the Afghan people. The scope of this outside interference is such that we are compelled to seek the assistance of socialist states and first of all the Soviet Union. The counter-revolution does not have a base of support inside the country and for this reason resorts to terror so as to impede the advance of the April Revolution".

"We need peace for the successful building of the new society", Mahmud Barialay said in conclusion. "But the enemies of the people are not giving up their attempts to restore the feudal-capitalist system. But the people of Afghanistan has made its irreversible choice -- the revolution will develop in width and depth".

AFGHAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION TOURS UZBEK SSR

PM081153 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Guests From Afghanistan"]

[Text] A large group representatives of the DRA Provinces of Kabul, Parvan and Kapisa is acquainting itself with life in Uzbekistan. They visited the Tashkent section of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and the republic's exhibition of national economic achievements and saw the sights of the Uzbek capital. The Afghan guests have left for a tour of the republic's oblasts.

MERCENARIES CONCEAL 'MOTIVES' FOR LAOS 'SORTIES'

PM080931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin report: "Type of Exercise -- Sabotage: The 'Green Berets' Cover Their Tracks"]

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Mar -- Several Americans have been arrested in the Thai City of Nakhon Phanom, which is on the Mekong River on the Lao border. As was reported earlier (PRAVDA for 2 March), they were trying to penetrate Lao territory. The provocative sorties ended in failure. James Gritz, the group's ringleader, who formerly served in the American special units known as the "Green Berets," states that he gave himself up voluntarily to the Thai police.

Two others followed him to the Nakhon Phanom police: Harry Goodman, who calls himself a "soldier of fortune" (mercenary), and David Scott Weakly, nicknamed "doctor death" -- a nickname he acquired in service in the U.S. Navy. Earlier the police had arrested (Lens Trimmer), a former member of the "Green Berets," and (Linn Stenderuik), who were accused of illegal possession of a powerful transmitter.

Richard Rand, U.S. consul general in Thailand, talked with the arrested men. As a result they are giving confused evidence, clearly with the aim of concealing the true motives and tasks of the unsuccessful sortie into Laos. As the BANGKOK POST writes, Gritz stated that the U.S. government sent him into Laos territory on a secret mission. At the same time a spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department denies any connection with the Gritz group. The investigation continues.

IMPACT OF U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SRV ASSESSED

LD082206 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 8 TASS -- The chemical war conducted by U.S. aggressors against the people who fought for their freedom has left a horrifying scar on Vietnam's soil, Academician Vladimir Sokolov writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. As a member of a Soviet delegation he took part in the international scientific symposium to study the impact of toxic agents on human organism and the environment during the chemical war of the United States in Vietnam. The symposium was held in Ho Chi Minh city last January.

Some mountain slopes bear ugly reddish bald spots. Their depressing nakedness stands out in an unpleasant contrast against the background of the green sea of the jungle. Underdeveloped brush, dried-up and hollow tree trunks with wide-spread branches, resembling one of trampled limbs. They are called "death zones", and it is difficult to find a more trenchant name for such areas. Given all its vitality, the nature of Vietnam proved unable to resist chemical attacks.

For more than ten years, from 1961 to 1971, U.S. Air Force planes were methodically "treating" the territory of South Vietnam. The U.S. Army, the academician writes, used more than 7,000 tons of the CS toxic agent and about 90,000 tons of highly toxic substances produced to special recipes to destroy vegetation. They caused irreparable damage both to the natural environment and the health of the population.

There is no doubt, the author stresses, that the Pentagon was fully aware that consequences the chemical war would have for hundreds of thousands of the Vietnamese who found themselves in the zone of spraying. For even now it is hard to tell for sure in what generation the harmful efforts of poisons cease to work in the human organism. Some people in the United States pretend that everything has been forgotten, and that any war -- you see -- causes victims. Alas, the wounds of the ecological aggression on Vietnam's soil are not closing up.

The resolutions of the international symposium, Vladimir Sokolov writes, point to the need of all round assistance to the socialist republic of Vietnam in eliminating the consequences of the chemical war. They reveal where the chemical death, which continues to claim ever new victims, came from. The culprit of Vietnam's tragedy is U.S. imperialism. It still has to answer for its atrocities. We know that today, too, chemical weapons of the Pentagon are being used in various regions of the world, notably in El Salvador and Angola. South Africa uses the U.S. experience of destroying crops against Mozambique and other African nations.

There are other alarming facts, the article says. U.S. President Reagan announced in 1982 a new multibillion program for chemical rearmament of the U.S. Army. Such plans aggravate the threat of chemical war.

The lessons of Vietnam and its unhealing wounds demand vigilance from the peoples of this planet, Academician Vladimir Sokolov writes in conclusion.

USE OF 'SOVIET' TOXIC AGENTS IN INDOCHINA REFUTED

LD071816 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Canberra March 7 TASS - TASS correspondent Sergey Solovyev reports:

U.S. propaganda's slanderous allegations about "Soviet-made" toxic agents being used in Kampuchea and Laos have long been refuted by Australian scientists. Last year, at the U.S. State Department's insistence, the Australian Embassy in Thailand sent to the Australian Defence Ministry for analysis samples, received from the Americans, of plants and soil taken in Laos near the Thai border. At that time, the Americans tried to convince the Australians that the samples contained the remains of toxic agents allegedly used against the antigovernment forces in Laos.

The Australians, however, refused to be part of Washington's dirty propaganda "games". For several weeks in a row, leading Australian scientists in the field checked and re-checked the "samples" with the use of the most advanced equipment and, to Washington's great embarrassment, failed to detect any traces of chemical weapons.

The Americans, however, did not stop at that. During last December's discussions in the U.N. of the U.S. provocative innuendoes alleging the use of "Soviet made" chemical weapons, this time in Ethiopia near the border with the Sudan. State Department officials long and stubbornly tried to prevail on the Australian delegate at the U.N. to "publicly condemn" the Soviet Union.

But the Australian chief delegate at the United Nations R. Woolcott, probably remembering the phoney "samples" from Thailand, took, according to the Australian press, a skeptical attitude to the new U.S. assertions.

Australian scientists could, on the contrary, tell a lot about the real, not alleged, uses of chemical weapons -- about toxic agents used by U.S. troops against innocent Vietnamese and Kampucheans during the American aggression in Indochina.

Upon assignment from Australian authorities, one of them -- Dr. MacLennan [spelling of name as received] from the Queensland Institute of Medical Studies studied the consequences of the use of U.S. toxic agents in Indochina, including their effect on the health of Australian soldiers who participated in that war.

MacLennan intended to make his findings public at an international scientific symposium to study the consequences of the use of toxic chemicals on humans and environment during the U.S. chemical war against Vietnam. The symposium was held in the city of Ho Chi Minh in January of this year. However, not to place their American allies in a position of extreme embarrassment, the Australian authorities prevented MacLennan's participation in the symposium, and so his findings were not made public.

PRAVDA ASSESSES AUSTRALIAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM081731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Skalkin report under rubric "Our Commentaries": "Defeat for Conservatives"]

[Text] Sydney [no date given] -- The parliamentary elections held in Australia 5 March have ended in a change of power: The Liberal-National Country Party coalition which had ruled the country for over 7 years has suffered a crushing defeat. According to preliminary figures, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) has won an impressive majority in the new house of representatives -- taking at least 74 out of the 125 seats. On Saturday night the now former prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, conceded the defeat of the ruling bloc and, at the same time, announced his resignation as leader of the Liberal Party. His formal resignation in Canberra will be followed by the swearing-in ceremony of the Labor Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

Commenting on the election results, the Australian and foreign press note that the struggle was not so much between the ruling parties and the opposition as between their leaders. There is a substantial element of truth in that. But only an element. The vast majority of the 9,373,000 voters rejected specific conservative policies and refused to put their trust in their representatives. The early timing of the elections did not help the conservatives to avoid a discussion of the causes of the failure of their economic course.

Unemployment growing not daily, but hourly; inflation which is out of control; a sharp fall in industrial output; a decline in the real living standards of millions of Australian working people and an offensive by a reactionary government on workers' organizations -- these are the focal points of the charges leveled by the voters at the ruling coalition.

The ALP political platform adopted at the last party conference and also in the election speeches of R. Hawke and other ALP leaders outlined a number of measures whereby the ALP intends to improve and revive the economy and extricate it from the prolonged crisis. In one way or another, these measures are linked to a definite redistribution of the national income in favor of broader strata of the population. The "cooperative approach" proclaimed by Hawke envisages collaboration between govenrment, employers and trade unions on the basis of the well-known trade union concept of "class peace."

Critics of that idea, within the ALP itself and the Australian Council of Trade Unions, are expressing fears that in practice such an approach may bind the trade unions' hands in their struggle for working people's interests.

Undoubtedly international problems also disturbed the voters. In giving the ALP a mandate, they were condemning the conservative policy geared toward activating Australia' role in the implementation of the Pentagon's plans to prepare for nuclear war and were opposing U.S. military bases on the fifth continent.

Thus, after more than 7 years of conservative rule, Australia is entering a new stage in its political history. The future will show what course will be taken in a country where the most popular slogan now is "Peace and Work!" How fully this slogan is implemented depends very much on the ALP leaders who have come to power.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PM081625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

["International Commentary" by B. Rodionov: "Valuable Contribution"]

[Text] People in the socialist community countries have welcomed the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister. Questions of bilateral relations were discussed during the visit, as well as topical international problems, and information was exchanged on the steps taken by the Soviet Union and Poland, in coordination with the other socialist states, aimed at the relaxation of tension, expecially in Europe.

The two sides noted the wide international reaction prompted by the foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague. These initiatives and above all the proposal that a treaty open to all states on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO members states he concluded are a logical continuation of long efforts by the socialist countries, including the Polish "Rapacki plan," put forward as far back as the mid-fifties, and the latest Soviet Euromissile proposals, made public 21 December last year in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report. The far-reaching proposals submitted 17 February by the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia are now under discussion at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The conclusion of an agreement on this basis, as noted by the participants in the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow, would also play an important role in the cause of military detente in Europe.

The participants in the Moscow talks could not overlook the revival of revanchist trends among certain FRG circles, which are also being fanned by some official representatives of that country. Influential West German politicians like, for example, Christian Social Union Chairman F.J. Strauss have gone into the Bundestag elections with the slogan on their banners: "The German reich exists de jure within its 1937 borders." Such statements and openly voiced claims for trusteeship over "German lands East of the Oder and the Neisse," that is, over an inalienable part of Poland's territory, have generated legitimate indignation among the Polish public. This is why people in Warsaw are paying special attention to that part of the Soviet-Polish joint communique which says that the borders of people's Poland "are reliably guaranteed in both the international legal and the defense aspects.

Yes, the alliance with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact allow the fraternal Polish people to confidently build their sovereign socialist state. It was reaffirmed in the Prague Political Declaration that socialist Poland can always rely on the moral, political and economic support of the fraternal socialist countries. The slander campaigns against people's Poland and its leadership and the continuing attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs are doomed to failure.

Our countries are currently taking energetic measures to implement the agreements on deepening Soviet-Poliah relations reached during last year's summit meetings. An effective means of alleviating the effects of the anti-Polish sanctions by the United States and some of its NATO allies has been the supplementary deliveries from the Soviet Union, which have made it possible to maintain continuous production in many Polish enterprises and improve supplies to the country's domestic market, especially of light industry products. For its part, Poland is increasing its exports to the Soviet Union, an important place among which is occupied by products valuable for our national economy such as means of transportation, agricultural machinery, coal, sulfur, chemicals and consumer goods. The total volume of trade turnover between our countries this year will reach (taking Soviet credits into account) about R9.8 billion.

The Polish side has embarked on the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union which should contribute to the further balance growth of trade exchange. As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared to further deepen economic cooperation. An example of this is the cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power which is already being implemented. In 1989 the first Polish AES, Zarnowiec near Gdansk, is scheduled to produce electricity.

The visit to Moscow by Stefan Olszowski, eminent Polish politician, and the Soviet-Polish talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding, have made a new contribution to strengthening the inviolable alliance and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples -- neighbors, allies and friends.

CPSU DELEGATIONS VISIT BULGARIA, HUNGARY

PM082303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by B.S. Semenov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Section, visited Bulgaria 28 February through 6 March. It familiarized itself with experience of party leadership of the development of the latest research in the chemical industry.

The delegation was received by O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by F.T. Morgun, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP's Poltava Obkom, visited Hungary 1 through 6 March. It familiarized itself with experience of implementing the MSZMP's agrarian policy.

The delegation was received by F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

SED CULTURE DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT 4 MAR

PM081739 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of SED party workers headed by U. Ragwitz, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Commission Culture Section, was in the Soviet Union 28 February through 4 March under the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties.

The German friends had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, Vladimir CPSU Obkom and the USSR Ministry of Culture, visited creative unions and familiarized themselves with the work of party organizations at a number of theaters.

IZVESTIYA ON 'MISSILE ISSUE' AFTER FRG ELECTIONS

LD081645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1539 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow 8 Mar (TASS) -- The election campaign passions have died down, but they could not deaden the vital problems of West Germans, a report from Bonn on the election results in the FRG says in IZVESTIYA today. The authors comment that the attention of the foreign public is focussed first and foremost on the issue of which foreign policy course the FRG will take following the Bundestag elections.

The concept of "limited nuclear war" proclaimed by Washington is giving rise to protests and indignation from broad circles of the FRG public. The new leadership of the FRG is taking on a serious responsibility in resolving the "missile issue," for Washington's increasing bellicosity reveals the entire degree of danger that West Europe, and primarily the FRG, is drawing upon itself in agreeing to the deployment of the new missiles. There is another important aspect. "Building up arms" [dovooruzheniye] presents Europe with the threat that in each of the crisis that the United States inflames in all corners of the earth, which presents a global challenge to the Soviet Union, the West Germans could be reduced to the role of hostages of American nuclear strategy.

During the pre-election campaign, many West Germans expressed the hope that the political leaders of the new Federal Government will manage to assess soberly the situation being created, and will do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear arms race in Europe. Indeed, there exists a possibility of redirecting the course of events on the continent onto a healthy path, the report says. For this purpose the countries of the socialist community have put forward, in the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration, the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The essence of this is the mutual rejection of the first use against each other of both conventional and nuclear weapons.

The West Germans, just as the other peoples of Europe, want peace. This problem will remain as one of their main problems even after the elections, the authors of the report state.

FRG WEEKLY ASSAILS 'CRIMINAL' U.S. NUCLEAR PLAN

PM080959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Criminal Plans of the U.S. Administration']

[Text] Bonn, 6 Mar -- West Germany's well-informed magazine DER SPIEGEL describes the criminal plans of the U.S. Administration for preparing nuclear war against the Soviet Union. "The "hawks" grouped around President Reagan believe that there can be "victors' in a nuclear war," the article says. The magazine, in particular, cites U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who alleged that in a nuclear war "there can be a victor."

To implement these schemes, DER SPIEGEL reports, a so-called "integrated operational plan" has been elaborated. This is an "integrated" plan of action for all the U.S. strategic nuclear armed forces, by contrast with the period through 1960, when the U.S. Air Force and Navy had their own operational plans for their own bombers and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and missiles.

This plan, in particular, envisages a coordinated launching of strategic missiles and attack on targets in the Soviet Union by U.S. air squadrons deployed between the North Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and also from the Arabian Sea.

As the article goes on to indicate, the U.S. plans for waging nuclear war against the USSR are based on the policy of double dyed anticommunism which former National Security Assistant of the U.S. President Z. Brzezinski advocated so assiduously. DER SPIEGEL cites remarks by Brzezinski, who cynically talked of how to "annihilate the Russians in the Soviet Union": "The Russians dominate in the Soviet Union, the Russians are enemies. If we wish to avert war, we must intimidate the Russians. If the system of deterrence [sderzhivaniye] does not work, we must kill the Russians above all." In the words of this unbridled anticommunist, "we must kill the Russians precisely because they are Russians."

As the magazine notes, the Pentagon estimates that in the event of wide-scale nuclear war tens of millions of Russian citizens will be annihilated.

As for the military policy of the current U.S. Administration, DER SPIEGEL points out that the Reagan directive prescribes that the "United States also devise other options for the use of nuclear weapons" if conventional weapons "prove to be insufficient" to ensure the "satisfactory" completion of a war. In accordance with these plans, the United States must "gain the upper hand and be able to force the Soviet Union to want an end to military operations as soon as possible on terms favorable to the United States."

Such cannibalistic directives from Washington provoke protests and resolute criticism from many U.S. politicians, public figures and scientists, who say that any hopes of unleashing a nuclear war and winning it are reckless. If a nuclear war broke out, there could be no victors in it. It would inevitably result in the death of whole peoples, colossal destruction and catastrophic consequences for civilization and life on earth itself.

It was not for nothing, as DER SPIEGEL writes, that the well-known U.S. nuclear physicist Herbert York said after visiting the air command in Omaha: "One is gripped by terror on direct acquaintance with the Pentagon's nuclear plans."

Arthur Cox, U.S. expert on arms control problems, has called the Pentagon's directives on a "satisfactory" and "favorable" outcome in a nuclear war "absurd madness," the magazine goes on to write. It is almost "inconceivable" that such a mode of thought could become the linchpin of official Washington's policy. "And nonetheless, it is so," A. Cox stressed.

Commenting on the unrestrained desire of the White House and the Pentagon to unleash nuclear war, DER SPIEGEL points out: "The idea of waging such a war is an attempt consciously initiated by Brzezinski and even more resolutely continued by the Reaganites to restore allegedly lost U.S. strategic superiority."

"This is precisely the issue," the magazine stresses. "It is not primarily a question of missiles but of people who see no basis for dealing with the Soviet Union other than confrontation and the threat of war; people who are convinced that it is not possible to avoid use of military force as a means of pressure or of weapons as a last resort. They also are fully determined to defend U.S. 'vital interests' in relations with the crisis-stricken and increasingly worried peoples of the developing countries."

FRG CHARGES OF USSR INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE 'NAIVE'

PM071541 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Mar 83 p 9

[A. Smirnov dispatch under the rubric "Anti-Sovietism: How Is It Done": "On Guard! 'Reds' Under the Bed Again!"]

[Text] Bonn, [no date given] -- When Springer's DIE WELT broke into a series of sensational articles calling for an economic blockade of the Soviet Union by the West Germans, this was yet another attempt to prove that our country would simply collapse without Western technology, or so it was said.

Now DIE WELT has launched upon the world a story that allegedly all our trade missions and all foreign trade organizations in general are engaged in nothing else but stealing specialized technology from the West. This absurdity has been given the semblance of well-documented research.

A photograph shows Soviet soldiers around a missile. The caption reads: "According to data from NATO special services, these super missiles contain new Western technology." Further on we read: "Agents of Warsaw Pact countries are active in all FRG secret scientific research centers and design bureaus." And not only there -- even if a purchasing commission is interested in some components for the Kamaz trucks, it makes no difference, it still turns out to be a major industrial espionage center. There are apparently some 400 such agents. And the source of this "inside information?" The U.S. FBI.

DIE WELT, together with the overseas secret police, warns West Germans who through naivety or ignorance maintain contacts with Soviet trade missions or firms from the USSR and the other socialist countries. Do these Germans not know that, based in Liechtenstein and Switzerland, Russian foreign tradesmen unceremoniously steal Western technology, because they have none at all of their own?

Furthermore, DIE WELT warns that 150 West German firms have already been entered in the appropriate "black list" of the U.S. Department of Trade. The United States can take care of matters involving relations with socialist countries. These matters are so serious that the U.S. Department of Defense is dealing with them. The special services of NATO countries are looking for the criminals everywhere. As a lesson, the story is told of how some simpletons in the government (Social Democrats, of course, once sold the Russians some tiny piece of equipment and, thanks to that, they created their famous MIG fighters.

The main idea is to support the U.S. embargo and block all channels of trade with the socialist countries. Ever since 1950 the FRG has been a member of the NATO Coordinating Committee (in which Japan also participates) for the protection of Western equipment and technology. Nevertheless, many FRG firms resist and do not accept controls or monitoring because they cause losses.

Influential representatives of FRG business circles came out firmly against the "trade war" declared by Reagan. Reason, healthy logic and interest in mutually advantageous trade gained the upper hand.

But all of a sudden the FRG Interior Ministry interfered with matters. Totally unexpectedly it produced ahead of schedule a report for the last year. It was expected toward the summer, but the minister from the Christian Social Union decided to report to the Bundestag before the election on the measures taken by him. The report paints with the same brush the real terrorists and criminals along with the imaginary ones -- all those whom it is wished to defame. Even greater bewilderment was caused by some "special measures" taken by the department for the protection of the Constitution. Employees of missions from socialist countries were placed under suspicion. Once again people unleashed a story that allegedly someone in the FRG was missing important papers, blueprints, keys, codes and so on.

It is not only the right wing in the FRG that would like to make use of the anti-Soviet hysteria. This entire broad campaign to curtail business contacts with the USSR and undermine normal relations between our countries is advantageous to all who would like to push the West European competitors out of the way. To weaken them and bleed them dry, thus becoming stronger at their expense, is the global reckoning of those who are calling their followers into the crusade against communism.

PRAVDA ON NATO'S WINTEX-83 STAFF EXERCISE

PM080851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Maneuvers Again"]

[Text] Brussels, 5 Mar -- The Wintex-83 staff exercises are taking place everywhere in NATO's Brussels Headquarters and in the command of the block's armed forces in Western Europe, located near Mons. They are rehearsing the work of NATO control and communications systems in "emergency circumstances."

Although the exercises are being held, as people here put it, "on paper," and large troop formations, air forces and fleets are not involved, the dangerous thrust of the exercises is no less evident. During the current NATO "games" they are rehearsing those same scenarios for waging a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war that is being foisted on the bloc allies by Washington. The American Administration, which demands from its NATO partners that the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe begin this year at all costs, seeks to prepare the staffs here for their use. In this way they want to accustom West Europeans to the idea of the inevitability of confrontation and its possible development into a nuclear war.

Such actions by the American Administration and Washington's refusal to listen to the USSR's new peace initiatives are arousing growing criticism and protests not only among the democratic public, but in the ruling parties of a number of West European countries. The cracks in the Atlantic facade -- differences between the NATO bosses and certain members of the bloc -- are becoming increasingly noticeable. Thus Greece has officially refused to take part in the Wintex-83 exercises, stating that their aims do not accord with its interests.

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN LEAVE FOR USSR VISIT 28 FEB

PM020903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "France: Developing Business Ties"]

[Text] Paris [no date given] -- A large group of French business people left for Moscow 28 February. The trip is organized by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade, whose secretary general, (Zh.) Fevrier, is head of the delegation. The delegation consists of 73 businessmen representing 56 firms. The envoys of the business world will hold extensive consultations in our capital.

"This is the first visit of this kind since the Paris session of the two countries' grand commission in January 1983. As is known, that session opened up new prospects in the sphere of balanced trade and the further development of cooperation between our two countries. The French side is seeking to make these ties more diverse," (Zh.) Fevrier said in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent.

"Naturally," he went on, "the more representative is the group going to Moscow, the wider the range of questions that will be discussed with our Soviet partners. I will only mention that envoys from French industrial giants such as Creusot Loire, Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann and Pont a Mousson, and from major banks like the Societe Generale and the Credit Commercial de France are going with us. The delegation also includes representatives of medium-sized and small firms. The potential for extending economic ties between the USSR and France seems to me to be very broad. Among the most promising spheres for cooperation is, for instance, the agroindustrial complex. France has rich technological experience and a developed industrial base in this sphere."

SOVIET PAPER SEES HABIB REBUFFED IN LEBANON

PM081257 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Mar 83 p 3

[Yuriy Tsaplin article under the rubric "Our Commentary: "Creeping Zionist Annexation"]

[Text] P. Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy on a Near East settlement, has again visited Beirut. This devotee of "shuttle diplomacy" held talks with Lebanese leaders. It turned out that he had gone there to push through the Israeli demand for the creation of a so-called "security zone" in the southern regions of Lebanon, or more specifically, to consolidate the aggressive seizures made by his strategic ally.

The Israeli ruling circles hope, by means of unceasing force and political pressure, to obtain huge territorial and other concessions from the Lebanese Government: starting with the creation of a 45-km "security zone" and the deployment of early warning spy systems, and ending with the signing of a "peace" treaty and the opening of borders. In order to implement its far-reaching designs Tel Aviv has embarked on the virtual annexation of the lands it occupies. Right wing Christian militia detachments headed by Israeli hireling Major Haddad occupied the south Lebanese cities of Sidon, An-Nabatiyah and (Aldun) in the second half of February. These operations by mercenaries armed, paid and supported by Israel were accompanied by the introduction of military hardware into the cities and the occupation of Lebanese Army barracks.

On this territory, which amounts to almost one-fourth of the whole country, Haddad proclaimed the creation of the so-called "free Lebanon." Taking account of the close ties between this traitor to his own people and the Israeli regime, such actions mean, in practice, that the dismemberment of a sovereign country has begun.

But the occupiers' creeping annexation is meeting both with the opposition of the Lebanese Government and with a growing rebuff from the country's patriots. In Beirut P. Habib was told that the question proposed by him for discussion is "fundamentally contrary" to Lebanon's position. The chances of foisting an American-Zionist model of "peace" on the region are lessening every day. The freedom-loving Lebanese people are fully determined to defend their sovereignty.

GHALI EQUATION OF U.S., USSR POLICIES DECRIED

LD042036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Talk by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who is taking part in the work of the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in Delhi, is a strong enthusiast of the concept that the nonaligned should keep equal distance from the two superpowers. He presented this concept in the name of his government a few days ago in an interview with AL-AHRAM. Whether the supporters of this concept wished this or not, its essence can be summed up by placing an equation mark between the neocolonialist policy of the U.S. ruling quarters and the Soviet foreign policy which is based on strongly and comprehensively supporting the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples of the nonaligned countries.

Butrus Ghali speaks about this openly, claiming that the United States and the USSR are both trying to penetrate the Nonaligned Movement and subdue it to their objectives. I am confident, gentlemen, that he knows the difference between the policy pursued by the USSR and the one pursued by the United States toward the nonaligned countries very well.

Otherwise he would not have reached his ministerial position. Therefore, his attempt to equate the two completely contradictory policies cannot be attributed to his being misguided. Rather, what lies behind his attempts are certain objectives, including his desire to justify the policy of Cairo aimed at developing distinguished relations with the United States. Incidentally, this policy in particular is the one which has led Egypt into isolation not only in the Arab world, but also in the rest of the world.

The absurdity of the attempts to equate the policies of the USSR and the United States toward the nonaligned can be proved by the history of the movement. Among the founders of this movement were great leaders of the national liberation struggles against imperialism in Asia and Africa such as President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Indonesian President Sukarno. The founders of the movement had become convinced from the experience of their countries and other African and Asian countries that this movement and the Soviet Union had common or similar objectives. This was stated by many of the participants in the latest nonaligned summit which was held in Havana.

Butrus Ghali considers this theory to be wrong, satisfying the United States by this which considers the movement immoral because it works in a fashion contradictory to the imperialist ambitions of U.S. imperialism. Since the 1950's the United States has been trying assiduously to draw free Asian and African countries into closed military and political blocs in which Washington would have the leading role. Thus, when Egypt, for instance, and other Arab countries refused categorically to join the infamous Baghdad pact, the U.S. imperialists resorted to various forms of oppression against the Arabs, including economic siege. The USSR supported the free countries with all its strength and influence and provided them with effective political and material aid. Thanks to this, to a great extent, the policy of the imperialist blocs failed.

In this context I confirm, gentlemen, the following reality: The USSR last year was the one to propose to the United States that the free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America be excluded from the field of action by the Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact. The Gulf region in particular was mentioned. But Washington rejected the proposal, confirming by this that it has no intention of giving up its hegemonist ambitions or abandoning the policy of building military bases in other countries or keeping its fleets near these countries. As for the Soviet Union, it has nothing like this policy nor does it want to have any such policy. It actively supports the just desire of the nonaligned not to give in to the old and new colonialists.

What is regrettable is that this point of view is not also shared by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Thank you and peace be upon you.

PRAVDA VIEWS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TABAH DISPUTE

PM081707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Second Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "'Sinai Dispute'"]

[Text] Cairo [no date given] -- The talks between Egypt and Israel on the Tabah region of the Sinai Peninsula, on the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba, have again ended without results. A U.S. delegation also took part in the talks, which were held in the Egyptian city of Al Isma'iliyah.

The three-sided meeting on which Egypt insisted was held because a conflict situation has taken shape over Tabah. Let us recall that last April, in evacuating its troops from Sinai, Israel refused to return that section of the peninsula to Egypt. It was proclaimed a disputed zone and transferred to the control of the "multinational forces" cobbled together by Washington until the problem's definitive solution through talks or arbitration. However, despite the agreement, Israel has begun to consolidate its position in Tabah. A hotel complex has been erected there and subunits of the Israeli police have appeared. Ignoring Cairo's protests, Tel Aviv is frankly stating that Tabah is "an integral part of Israeli lands," that is, it is threatening to annex this territory.

The reason for such flagrant claims is well known. By holding on to part of Sinai the Tel Aviv leaders are seeking to bring political pressure to bear on Egypt. It is no accident that the row over the disputed zone was particularly intensified after Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Israel in protest against the aggression in Lebanon and halted the "normalization" of relations with Tel Aviv. The Begin government immediately accelerated the "assimilation" of Tabah, thus raising the question of making its fate dependent on the activation of the whole complex of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

How does the third participant in the meeting -- Washington -- view all this? It looks on while giving blatant encouragement to the occupiers. There is no doubt that Washington's temporizing stance in the "Sinai dispute" conceals its behind-the-scenes involvement in the Israeli pressure on Cairo.

As is well known, opposition to the separate deal with Tel Aviv concluded by As-Sadat is mounting in Egypt. The Camp David compact was again denounced, for instance, at a meeting of the Egyptian public held in Cairo at the headquarters of the National Progressive Unionist (left) Party. The main threat to the region, the meeting noted, stems from Israel and its transatlantic patrons. Those taking part in the meeting raised the question of elaborating a unified Arab strategy for countering the plans of imperialism and Zionism.

It is perfectly obvious that the U.S.-Israeli "strategic duo" is prepared to use any means to keep the major Arab country within the strict confines of the Camp David compact.

ISRAELI MINISTER'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA NOTED

LD061147 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo March 6 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the Israeli finance minister is currently staying on a visit in South Africa. The Tel Aviv envoy's talks with representatives of the racist Pretoria regime are shrouded in a veil of secrecy. But, as a correspondent of the newspaper Jerusalem POST notes, the very fact of the arrival of an Israeli delegation of such a high level has been appraised by observers as indicating that a "major deal" is in the making. The talks are thought to be concerned with coordination of possible measures to expand bilateral links in the military field, in particular increases in the supply of latest Israeli weapons to the South African racists. The possibility that the Israeli finance minister and the South African hosts may also be discussing plans of joint nuclear development work is not ruled out either.

Arms deliveries occupy a prominent place in steadily growing trade between South Africa and Israel. In 1981 it stood at 4,750 million Israeli shekels, while in the first seven months of last year alone it amounted to 4,000 million shekels.

SOVIET UNION OBSERVES SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

Soiree Held

PM081039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Syria's national holiday, the 20th anniversary of the revolution, was celebrated on 3 March by representatives of the Soviet public. It was emphasized at a soiree to mark this event that the USSR and Syria are successfully developing friendly relations and fruitful cooperation.

Musayelyan Commentary

PM081811 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Dispatch by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent G. Musayelyan: "Just Like Damascus Steel; Syrian People Are Celebrating Their National Holiday -- Revolution Day"]

[Text] Al-Biqa' Valley-Moscow [no date given] -- Since ancient times Damascus has been famous for its sabers and blades, unsurpassed in their fighting qualities. They are given special sharpness, resilience and durability through the steel, the art of smelting which is rooted in the distant past. The secret has been handed down from generation to generation in each family of master swordsmiths. To this day many blades carry the names of the founders of dynasties of skilled artisans -- Suyufi, Saygali, Sakakini, Jahhar and Bulad. The people of Syria today are just like Damascus steel -- Syria, which is in the forefront of the Arab people's struggle agaisnt Israeli expansion.

It is only about 25 km from the Lebanese village of Dayr al-'Ash'air in the Al-Biqa' Valley, which I visited, to the western outskirts of the Syrian capital. Today this small village is in the hands of the Israelis. Having captured it last summer, they have turned Dayr al-'Ash'air into a military outpost on the border with Syria.

Reports coming from the Al-Biqa' Valley clearly testify to Israel's new aggressive preparations, fraught with extremely dangerous consequences. The militarist accompaniment of the occupiers' guns is supplemented by the inflammatory statements heard each day from Tel Aviv. Moshe Arens, who replaced Ari'el Sharon as Israeli defense minister, has zealously joined in this campaign. He paid an unexpected visit to Lebanon, where he inspected the occupation troops and conferred with their commanding officers. Arens openly threatened Syria, which is taking measures to strengthen its defense, with a "preventive strike." At around the same time The Jerusalem POST reported that Israel's ruling circles had announced a supplementary mobilization of reservists. The Tel Aviv press, radio and television, in their turn, are hinting at a "blitzkreig" in Al-Biqa' Valley. A histerical campaign against Syria is also being waged by imperialist propaganda, in which U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger are taking the most active part.

The actions by Washington and Tel Aviv cannot but cause alarm. Even more so since the creation of Centcom, the U.S. central military command, means that the Pentagon may not shrink even from direct intervention against the Arab countries to impose on them a model of Near East settlement that is in keeping with U.S. and Israeli interests. "The U.S. position, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad stressed a few days ago, "only obstructs the establishment of peace in the region. The unlimited U.S. aid for Israel strengthens the aggressor's might and his faith in the feasibility of his schemes."

Under these conditions, with the dark clouds of war hanging over Al-Biqa', Damascus remains steadfast and calm. Its will to resist and its determination to defend not only its own independence but also Lebanon's sovereignty are adamant. "Lebanon is a fraternal Arab country," Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam declared in a speech to the country's People's Assembly, "and any threat to its security, integrity or sovereignty means a threat to Syria. We do not agree to Lebanon's future being determined as a result of a backstage deal." The minister confirmed Syria's readiness to continue the struggle for the establishment of lasting and just peace in the region. "We know," he went on to note, "that we are not alone in this struggle. We have on our side world public opinion and the socialist camp, headed by the friendly Soviet Union."

The fruits of this friendship in Syria can be encountered literally at every step. There is practically not a single province where Soviet and Syrian engineers, construction workers, power workers, irrigation workers, geologists and doctors do not work shoulder to shoulder. Among them was Muhsin Manaf, presently on active service with a unit in Al-Biqa'. "Our joint efforts with the brothers from Moscow," he told me during our conversation, "are aimed at developing the power industry, oil production, transportation, irrigation and other key sectors of special significance for ensuring Syria's economic independence and the growth of its people's well-being."

The first Soviet-Syrian cooperation agreement was signed in Damascus in October 1957. Much has been achieved in the 25 years since then. The economic and technical assistance rendered by Syria by the Soviet Union has tripled. Out of the 64 projects under construction with help from our country, over half are already successfully functioning. The Euphrates complex bearing the symbolic name of the revolution, Ath-Thawrah, has become a most important base for the development of Syria's national economy and for its social transformation.

Today the USSR is helping Syria in the construction and modernization of about 1,650 km of railroad track. Passenger and freight trains are already traveling along 1,000 km of steel highway.

Based on mutual advantage, the coopeation between our two countries helps the stable growth of trade turnover between the USSR and Syria. Over the last 10 years it has increased seven times over. In exchange for equipment, machines, materials and technical services, Syria in turn supplies the USSR with its traditional export goods -- cotton, textiles, knitwear, hides and oil.

Now, when the Syrian people are celebrating for the 20th time their national holiday, revolution day, the Soviet people wish them great successes. United by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the USSR and Syria march in a single formation to achieve just and lasting peace in the Near East.

PLO ENVOY IN MOSCOW CRITICIZES REAGAN INITIATIVE

LD042315 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] A press conference has been held at the PLO office in Moscow for Soviet and foreign correspondents. The PLO's charge d'affairs in the Soviet Union, Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, spoke to the journalists who gathered yesterday at the organization's office and to representatives of the Arab diplomatic corps in the Soviet Union. He spoke about the 16th session of the Palestine National Council which was recently convened in Algeria and said:

[Begin recording] The imperialist and Zionist misleading campaigns have exhausted themselves in the search for weak points and in creating illusionary contradictions among the ranks of the Palestinian people and their organizations and among the organizations of the resistance movement, and also on the level of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of our Arab Palestinian people.

They have also tried by all malicious ways and means to create contradictions between the leadership of the PLO and the fraternal Arab countries. However, as in many other instances, failure was the reward of the American imperialists and the Zionist conspirators and their local collaborators throughout the Middle East region.

The Palestine National Council did not deviate one bit from the course of struggle which the revolution has waged for 18 years. Instead, it affirmed that it will continue the struggle until the complete liberation of the Palestinian homeland and the establishment of the Palestinian independent state. Our council will dot the i's and cross the t's. The council did not shrink from tackling the plans and projects put forward for settling the Palestinian question which was created by the heroic battle on the territory of Lebanon.

The council knows that two initiatives were put forward for settling the crisis. The first came from the Soviet Union, the ally of the Arabs and the Palestinian revolution, crowning the comprehensive international campaign of support and solidarity which the USSR led by supporting Palestinian rights. The second was put forward by the archenemy of our Palestinian people and Arab nation, in the name of Ronald Reagan and on behalf of aggressive imperialism, on the eve of the Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fes.

The Soviet proposal called for liberation of the Palestinian Arab territories, recognition of the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people, establishment of their democratic independent state without any interference and pressure, liberation of the Arab city of Jerusalem and recognizing it as the solemn capital of the Palestinian state, as well as ensuring the security and sovereignty of the states and peoples of the region, their adherence to the UN Charter and resolutions, and settlement of disputes that might arise among them by peaceful means. It did not ignore or forget the right of the refugees to return to their cities and villages from which they were expelled by force as a result of the aggression of 1948.

Contrary to the above, the American plan known as Reagan's initiative was put forward with the aim of consolidating the result of Zionist aggression and to firmly establish the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to include the region within the strategic sphere of influence of American imperialism, to humiliate the region's peoples, to defeat their national and liberation movements and to turn their territories into bases for aggression and storage of nuclear weapons to threaten the security and safety of the world, particularly the southern borders of our great neighbor and friend, the Soviet Union.

Thus, the American proposal is nothing but a new version of the ill-famed Camp David accords, the cause of misfortune and destruction and continuous aggression. We understand the proposal on this basis and consider it as a political cover for a new Zionist aggression aimed at dragging the Arabs finally into the quagmire of capitulation and into the American-Zionist joint imperialist hegemony. [end recording]

SOVIET-IRANIAN GAS PIPELINE ANNIVERSARY NOTED

NC011341 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The signing of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on the construction of a 112-km branch gas pipeline to Tehran marks its 16th year. This line was part of the gas trunkline that had been set up between the oil reserves in the south to Astara on the Soviet border. The northern section of the gas trunkline and eight compressor stations too had been built with the technical assistance of Soviet organizations.

The Soviet Union's agreement to purchase petroleum gas from Iran on the basis of a long-term plan strengthened Iran's positions in its confrontation with international oil and toward the establishment of sovereignty over its natural resources. Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of gas industries was based on the principle of equality and mutual benefits and it effectively assisted Iran's economy to progress. With the money received through gas exports to the Soviet Union, Iran was able to construct large industrial units such as the Esfahan steel complex, coal mines, the Iran ore mine, the Arak machine building plant, dozens of grain elevators and training centers in various cities. The construction of these industrial units strengthened the bases of Iran's economy and it also strengthened Iran's economic [word indistinct]. It is thus clear that stopping the operation of this gas pipeline is not to the benefit of the Iranian people in any way. It can only be a source of happiness for the enemies of the Iranian people.

IRANIAN BOOK ON SOVIET MUSLIMS REVIEWED

NC090825 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Unattributed talk: "The Soviet Constitution Ensures Freedom of Religion for All Citizens"]

[Excerpts] In early February 1983 'Ata'i Publishing House in Tehran published a book entitled One Billion Muslims, which attracted the attention of Iran's social circles. This book was written by Iranian journalist Eskandar Deldam.

The historic and geographic aspects of 21 countries of the world, the populations of which are wholly or partially Muslim, are discussed in detail in this book. The social and political systems of these countries and the situation of the Muslims are also examined.

One of the chapters of the book is devoted to the situation of pious Muslims in the Soviet republics in Central Asia and the Caucasus. It is interesting to note that while studying the situation of the Muslims in the Soviet Union, the author first and foremost points out the fact that the Soviet Constitution ensures full and true freedom of religion for all citizens. Anyone can believe or not believe in a religion in the Soviet Union now. Religion is not mentioned on any identity card, and there is no need to speak to anyone about one's religious beliefs.

It is no accident that in this book great attention is paid to the life of Muslims in Azerbaijan SSR, which borders Iran. The Iranians are closely watching the achievements of Azerbaijan SSR, because there are a large number of Turks in Iran, too, and they naturally want to be informed about the life of their neighbors in a socialist system. Discussing the present situation in Azerbaijan SSR, the author recalls that in czarist Russia vast Muslim-inhabited areas were exploited and endured heavy pressures but that since the establishment of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan has achieved spectacular gains in the social, economic, scientific and technical fields.

Unveiling fabrications by bourgeois propaganda on the existence of discord among national groups in the Soviet Union, the author points out that all the achievements have been made through the joint activities of the Azerbaijanis and other fraternal republics in the Soviet Union, which is a multinational country. The strength and indestructibility of the unity among Soviet republics have been proven, not only in peace but during war, too.

The author of this book draws the attention of Iranian readers to the fact that contrary to allegations by bourgeois propaganda, the Muslims in the Soviet Union are not only citizens enjoying equal rights but also people who enjoy full freedom in practicing their religion. They carry out all the Koran's precepts, and they respect the traditions of Islam.

The author writes about the great attention paid in the Soviet Union to the preservation of monuments which represent Islamic civilization. Eskandar Deldam acquaints the readers with the various Islamic monuments in Azerbaijan, most of which are of international importance and are among shrines respected by all Muslims.

In the book the system used to teach Muslim clergymen in the Soviet Union, the international relations of Soviet Muslims, their participation in the country's social and economic affairs and their active participation in struggles for peace and for the prevention of the outbreak of another war are discussed. Everyone knows that in the Soviet Union, religious organizations, including Muslim organizations, fully support the Soviet Government's policy, which is aimed at the consolidation of the bases of universal peace, the prevention of a new war, the termination of the arms race and the establishment of just relations among nations. Offices of Muslim clergymen for the defense of peace and the consolidation of friendly ties among nations carry out many activities. Representatives of religious offices have participated in conferences and symposiums along with religious dignitaries from foreign countries and have, on several occasions, condemned the black deeds of U.S. imperialism and its allies. Namely, organizations of Soviet Muslims have expressed their happiness in their statements on the Iranian revolution and have supported it, pointing out the need for a consolidation of the relations between the two neighboring nations on the basis of equality, mutual respect and nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs. On several occasions they have strongly condemned U.S. efforts to interfere in Iran's affairs and, as stated in the book, they have expressed their solidarity with the Muslims' struggles for their rights.

In One Billion Muslims by Eskandar Deldam, statements by Soviet Muslims denouncing the United States, which has donned the mask of Islam's defender while supporting the Israeli aggressors, have been published. The author points out that Soviet muslims strongly condemn the crimes committed by Israel in Lebanon, and they fully support the Palestinian nation's just struggles for its rights.

The publication of Eskandar Deldam's book in Iran, where an Islamic regime was established after the 1979 revolution, is extremely interesting. This book grants the Iranian readers the opportunity to gain unbiased information on the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union. It is no secret to anyone that there are uninformed people in Iran now who have wrong ideas about the status of religion and of believers in the Soviet Union. The U.S. and Western propaganda services spread fabrications on the trampling of the rights of believers in the Soviet Union and on the absence of freedom of Religion. They resort to any kind of accusations and calumnies and publish forged and misleading reports in a bid to misrepresent the Soviet Union's policy on believers and namely on Muslims. They try to spread the seed of enmity and mistrust toward socialism and to create unfriendly feelings toward the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, Iran's mass media often repeat these lies. Meanwhile, there are also many realistic people in Iran who try to assess the status of religion in the Soviet Union in an unbiased way. The publication of the book, the Iranian author of which depicts the situation of Muslims in the Soviet Union as it is, is proof of this. There is no doubt that this book will play a beneficial role in the creation of further good understanding and the consolidation of good neighborly relations between our two neighboring countries.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH MENGISTU IN ADDIS ABABA

PM081053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthen"]

[Text] [No dateline given] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has received N.K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is in Addis Ababa on a working visit. During their conversation they considered questions of expanding cooperation between the two countries and the tasks confronting Ethiopia at the present time in strengthening the national economy and improving the planning system.

USSR-ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

PM041503 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Joint statement by the AUCCTU and the All-Ethiopian Trade Union"]

[Text] A joint statement says that a delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union led by its chairman, (Tadesse Tamrat), was on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 23 February through 3 March 1983 at the AUCCTU's invitation. During the visit the delegation held talks with a Soviet trade unions delegation led by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

United by Marxist-Leninist ideology and guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, international worker solidarity and mutual respect and trust, the two organizations confirmed the fraternal nature of the traditional relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation which have taken shape between them. These relations are based on a community of aims in the joint struggle for the triumph of the ideals of the working class and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Soviet trade unions confirmed their immutable solidarity with the efforts of Socialist Ethiopia's trade unions in the cause of uniting and mobilizing the country's working people to consolidate national independence, carry out under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) progressive socioeconomic and political transformations on socialist principles and implement the decisions of the Second COPWE Congress and the Second Congress of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union. The USSR's trade unions resolutely condemned the intrigues of reaction and its henchmen directed at wrecking Ethiopia's national building plans.

Socialist Ethiopia's trade unions rate highly the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and the vigorous participation of working peoples' organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. They warmly support the Soviet state's important foreign policy initiatives directed at maintaining peace, curbing the nuclear missile arms race and warding off the threat of a new world war.

The sides resolutely condemned South Africa's racist terrorist regime and confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of South Africa's patriots and democrats to eliminate the shameful system of apartheid and colonial repression. They completely support the proposals for transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and in this connection express alarm with regard to the decision taken by the U.S. Administration to create the so-called Central Command (Centcom), which is a direct threat to the independent development of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries.

The Soviet and Ethiopian trade unions expressed their deep solidarity with the Arab peoples' just struggle in defense of their legitimate national rights and interests. The sides angrily condemned the criminal Zionist aggression in Lebanon undertaken with the direct support of U.S. imperialism and resolutely advocated the urgent immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the securing of that sovereign country's independence and territorial integrity. They confirmed their immutable solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO, in defense of their inalienable national rights and interests, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own national state.

The trade union centers of the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia appealed to trade union organizations and working people of the whole world to increase their vigilance in the face of the growing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and reaction, to step up the struggle to consolidate the international trade union movement's unity of action on behalf of the urgent vital interests of the working class, peace and social progress and to put an end to the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe.

The sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the multifaceted development of Soviet-Ethiopian trade union relations, which correspond to the fraternal bonds uniting the peoples of the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia and the CPSU and COPWE. They confirmed a joint desire for the further expansion of friendly bilateral ties and practical cooperation. The delegations signed an agreement on friendship and the fundamental principles of cooperation between the AUCCTU and the All-Ethiopian Trade Union on the basis of the principles set forth in the joint statement.

VALANDIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ZAMBIA

PM082201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Yu.N. Valandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, has left for the Republic of Zambia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP).

The delegation will familiarize itself with the UNIP's activity and with the life and labor of the Zambian people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEW ON U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN TIES

PM082251 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 March 1983 First Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "The Racists' Washington Inciters" a 2,200-word military-political review by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov on U.S. ties with South Africa. These ties, the author says, have become increasingly close since President Reagan took office, which has resulted primarily in the increased militarization of the country. This, he goes on, represents a constant threat to the other countries of southern Africa, as evidenced by various acts of armed provocation and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South African troops. He concludes that the connivance between the United States and South Africa against the progressive liberation is utterly condemned by the Soviet Union, as was stressed at the recent Kremlin dinner for Mozambique's President Machel by Soviet Premier Tikhonov.

MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM EXAMINES LOCAL CONDITIONS

Shinkin Report

PM271533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[A. Shinkin report: "At a New Stage: From the Plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] Labor discipline, V.I. Lenin said, will not be somehow introduced from outside, it emerges as a conscious discipline and must be created as a discipline of trust and organization among workers, a discipline of universal respect, a discipline of independence and initiative. This was the standpoint from which the participants in a Moscow Gorkom plenum yesterday discussed the tasks of the city party organization to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the further improvement of the working and living conditions of workers and employees and the strengthening of discipline and order in enterprises and organizations.

The meeting between Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the collective of the machine tool-building plant named for Sergo Ordzhonikidze, V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, said in his report, was an important event in the life of the city party organization and the capital's working people. It was a clear demonstration of the fact that the Muscovites, together with all Soviet people, unanimously support the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and are backing them up with practical deeds and that our party can firmly rely on the working class and all working people in the implementation of its policy.

It was noted during the talk with Moscow machine tool-builders that for the further development of the country's economy it is necessary to ensure highly productive labor, show constant concern for the people's needs and requirements and strengthen labor, production and plan discipline. Furthermore, it is necessary to fill the struggle for discipline with concrete meaning and link it directly with the fulfillment of production tasks. This is the only basis on which it is possible to impose order in production, increase the organization of all its elements and all workers and push production forward.

The city party organization is doing much work in this direction. In the capital there are more and more model enterprises where favorable conditions have been created for labor and everyday life and discipline is strong. On the basis of long-term plans for the development of national economic sectors, the large-scale modernization and retooling of enterprises are being carried out, new and well-organized shops are being built, and new machine tools and equipment and advanced technology are being introduced.

The participants in the plenum did not overlook the fact that the proportion of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor is still large. Thus 36 percent of workers carry out operations manually in the main production facilities in industry. There is an especially low level of mechanization in hoisting and transport and loading operations. Many of the city's enterprises are slow in replacing obsolete equipment with modern and highly productive equipment. At times some leaders underestimate the significance of robot technology and do not introduce it.

What are the reasons for such phenomena? The point is, it was said from the plenum rostrum, that many party organizations and economic leaders deal poorly with the question of developing and modernizing enterprises and organizations and do not show persistence and a businesslike attitude, or sometimes even responsibility, in this matter.

Valid complaints were made about a number of union ministries, among them the Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Electrical Equipment Industry, and Light Industry. They do not pay the necessary attention to the development and modernization of Moscow enterprises and organizations. Construction workers are also working unsatisfactorily and often frustrate the commissioning of production projects.

Both the report and the other speeches comprehensively analyzed the problem of the conditions of the working people's everyday life. A considerable amount of work is being done in this sphere. Recently some 446 new dining rooms have been commissioned and 2,300 sections and desks to take orders for foodstuffs and convenience foods have been organized actually at enterprises. Nevertheless, the participants in the plenum said, we can no longer tolerate the fact that public catering has not been organized in 23 enterprises, 20 terminuses of the city transport system and 80 hostels. In this connection criticism was leveled at the Kubyshevskiy, Leninskiy and Sokolnicheskiy Rayon food marketing organizations.

Not all workplaces have created conditions for the utilization of consumer services. Visits by consumer service workers are sporadic. The acceptance of orders often takes place at unconvenient times for the workers, and there is a lack of cleary laid-out timetables and relevant information.

No matter what aspect of work by the capital's communists was touched upon at the plenum, each speech voiced the main idea: It is necessary to create economic and organizational conditions that stimulate highly productive labor and prevent bad work and an irresponsible attitude toward the set tasks.

Discipline, it was said at the plenum, is not limited to just reporting for work and leaving on time, although this is important. What is needed is a responsible attitude toward all aspects of discipline, including labor, plan, technological, executive and supply discipline. Here is a fact that came to light at the plenum: A one-day check on the utilization of worktime carried out in a number of machine-building enterprises showed that about 3,000 man-hours were lost because of the lack of production tasks, instruments, appliances or technical documents at the workplaces.

At the same time, several enterprises have yet to overcome the conciliatory attitude toward violators of labor discipline. Their behavior is sometimes not subjected to sharp and principled assessment.

A negative influence is also exerted on the state of affairs by violations of state and financial discipline. Enterprises and organizations still allow writeups, nonfulfillment of contract commitments and unjustified amendments to plans. Criticism in this respect was expecially leveled at the organization leaders of the Moscow Main Administration for Industrial Construction, the Moscow Main Administration for Residential and Civil Construction, the city's automobile transport and passenger transportation system, the Kalibr plant and others.

It is necessary, the speakers said, for party organizations to pay greater attention to questions of the labor and moral education of workers and employees. It is necessary to improve the activity of public cadre sections, crime prevention councils, comrades' courts and commissions for struggle against drunkenness. It is necessary to develop more actively the team forms of labor organization.

Practical work worthy of support, it was said from the plenum rostrum, has been done by the Baumanskiy, Pervomayskiy, Frunzenskiy and Timiryazevskiy Raykoms, which regularly hear reports by economic leaders and conduct individual interviews with communists on their personal contribution to the fulfillment of the party congress decisions, the 5-year plan targets, the introduction of order in production and the education of people.

Discipline among working people would be stronger if the communists, above all, were to set an example in its strengthening. The task of the correct placing of party members has been set in connection with this. It is necessary to seek to ensure that all teams, links and sections have communists who head the struggle to improve working and living conditions and to strengthen discipline.

The plenum also discussed raising the standards of organizational and political-educational work and improving its style. It was pointed out that it is necessary to reduce the number of different sessions and conferences. Party workers must be more often at their place among the workers and employees, must deal more with monitoring the fulfillment of tasks and decisions and must not supplant the economic organs.

In the resolution adopted at the plenum, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom outlined concrete measures aimed at further improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees and at strengthening discipline and order in production.

Grishin Addresses Plenum

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[Unattributed Report: "Strengthening Discipline, Improving Working Conditions"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow Gorkom plenum was held yesterday. It discussed the question "The Work of the Moscow City party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum for the further improvement of the working and daily living conditions of workers and employees and the consolidation of discipline and order at enterprises and organizations."

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

The following spoke in the debates at the plenum: A. A. Nizovtsev, first secretary of the Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom; D.P. Yulin, secretary of the No 1 state bearings plant party committee; Ye.P. Kopyev, leader of a team of lathe operators at the Sergo Ordzhinikidze machine tool plant; Yu.P. Potemkin, general director of the Moscow Electric Lamp Plant Association; V.E. Sokolov, diesel electric locomotive driver at the Moskva-Sortirovochaya locomotive depot; V.G. Bogomolov, chairman of the Machine Building and Instrument Building Workers' Trade Union City Committee; I.P. Demin, mixed team leader at the Main Administration for Housing and Engineering Construction in Moscow City No 3 House Construction Combine; G.N. Goncharova, secretary of the M.V. Frunze factory party committee, and T.G. Shantseva, sewing machine operator at the Start Association.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum took note of an information report on the work of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau between plenums delivered by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPS Obkom; USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, A.I. Mayorets and N.N. Tarasov; M.S. Lazarev, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, and V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

A question of great national economic and political significance has been submitted for discussion by the party gorkom plenum, V.V. Grishin said. It is directly connected with the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum aimed at the steady advance of the country's economy and the unswerving improvement of the people's prosperity on the basis of the intensification of production and the growth of the Soviet people's labor and social activeness.

The successful implementation of these tasks will promote the further development of all aspects of the socialist way of life under which the supreme value is man and his conscientious, highly productive labor for the benefit of all society. Our party pays great attention to improving the working people's living standards, improving the conditions of their work and daily life and ameliorating social relations.

The inculcation of conscious discipline is an inalienable feature of the socialist way of life. V.I. Lenin pointed out that labor discipline will not be something introduced from outside but arises as an aware discipline, and that it must be created as "a discipline of trust in the workers' degree of organization...a comradely discipline, a discipline of utter respect, a discipline of independence and initiative in struggle."

These thoughts of Lenin's are also topical under present conditions when the solution of large-scale national economic tasks depends to a decisive degree on the effectiveness of the work of all collectives, the quality of work at each workplace and the consolidation of discipline and order in all production links.

The question of discipline was raised pointedly at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and at the meeting between Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Moscow machine tool builders.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's meeting with the collective of the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool building plant was an important event in the life of the Moscow city party organization and the capital's working people. It graphically demonstrated that Muscovites, like all Soviet people, unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and are backing them up by practical deeds and that our party can firmly rely on the working class and all working people in pursuing its policy.

In accordance with the decision of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the Moscow city party organization is doing a great deal to improve the working and daily living conditions of workers and employees and to consolidate discipline and order in production, and is seeking to develop the creative nature of labor with a consideration for the improved level of Soviet people's culture, education and spiritual development.

Much is being done to turn the capital's enterprises and organizations into model ones. Favorable conditions for labor and daily life are being created in them, and systematic work is being performed to strengthen discipline. There is in the city an increasing number of the type of enterprise about whose creation V.I. Lenin spoke at the dawn of Soviet power as clean, bright laboratories worthy of man.

In Moscow, on the basis of long-term plans for the development of the sectors of the national economy, the modernization and retooling of enterprises is underway on a broad scale, new, well-equipped shops are being constructed, new machine tools and machinery and progressive manufacturing processes are being introduced and measures are being carried out to reduce the level of manual and unskilled labor.

Purposeful work on the mechanization and automation of production at the city's enterprises and organizations has made it possible to substantially improve the efficiency and quality of work and has helped the successful fulfillment of plans. All sectors of the city's national economy completed ahead of schedule the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for the main technical and economic indicators.

At the same time there are many shortcomings and difficulties in the development of the city's economy. There are explained to a considerable extent by the fact that many enterprises and construction organizations are not making full use of available opportunities for improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees, which is having an adverse effect on production and labor productivity growth.

The city party organization's most important task, the speaker emphasized, is to ensure the creation of the best conditions for the labor and daily life of workers and employees at industry, transport, construction and municipal enterprises and organizations. To this end specific measures must be carried out not only promoting the growth of labor productivity but also making people's work fuller, more interesting and creative and, consequently, more effective.

It must be said that work on the modernization of many industrial enterprises is being carried out only slowly. A number of shops and production areas at the dynamo plant are in an unsatisfactory state. However, the schedules for commissioning new production capacities whose construction was begun back in 1970 are not being adhered to. A similar situation exists with respect to the modernization and development of production at the Hammer and Sickle metallurgical plant, the Shcherbakov silk combine, the Babayev confectionery factory, the paper articles combine and a number of other enterprises. The modernization of many transport and municipal establishments is being carried out at an inadequate pace.

Some economic leaders are tackling feebly questions of the development and modernization of enterprises and failing to display due persistence and efficiency, and sometimes even responsibility, in this matter. A number of ministries, including the USSR's Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry, are failing to pay the necessary attention to the development of Moscow's enterprises and organizations and the acceleration of their modernization. The construction organizations, which for a number of enterprises are disrupting the commissioning of production projects, are also working unsatisfactorily. At some enterprises there are instances where the improvement of working conditions is not ensured during modernization. According to the figures of the city's sanitation and epidemiological station, about 70 percent of the drafts of new production facilities agreed on with clients are rejected because they fail to meet the essential demands relating to the regime and conditions of work. Instances of poor-quality fulfillment of projects have occurred at the Rezinproyekt Institute, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry No 2 State Planning Institute [GPI-2], the Main Architectural Planning Administration's Mospromproyekt and several others.

These shortcomings must be eliminated. Our task consists in accelerating the pace of the modernization of industrial and transport enterprises and also municipal services projects. It is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of industrial production development plans, assimilate R2.5 billion for this purpose before the end of the current 5-year plan, construct 3 million square meters of industrial production areas, commission new production capacities at 120 enterprises, resolve the question of modernizing or taking out of commission plants and factories housed in dilapidated premises, draw the attention of ministries, departments and main administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom to these questions and also improve the work of construction organizations in modernizing enterprises.

The introduction of comprehensive production mechanization and automation and, on this basis, a considerable reduction in manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor is one of the important tasks in improving working conditions.

In the city's plants and factories obsolete, unproductive equipment is being replaced only slowly with modern mechanized and automated equipment. In the mosmetalloposuda, Mosmyasoprom and Zarnitsa Associations, at the Tekhnolog, shipbuilding and ship repair, electrical medical apparatus and dairy equipment plants and in the Bolshevik confectionery factory more than half the workers are engaged in manual labor. A large number of labor-intensive and heavy welding, stamping and assembly jobs are performed by hand in enterprises, that is, where good use could be made of robots and manipulators. However, many economic leaders underestimate the significance of robot equipment, which is being introduced very poorly in the city's enterprises.

Transport enterprises require the mechanization of jobs to be intensified. The jobs of repairing rolling stock at enterprises of the Moscow Gorispolkom Motor Transport Main Administration are poorly mechanized. Things are unsatisfactory with labor mechanization in construction and municipal services.

It is our paramount task to accelerate the pace of comprehensive production mechanization and automation. It is necessary to considerably increase the volume of this work, ensure that plants and factories are equipped with new highly productive machine tools and machines, strive to introduce machine tools with numerical program control, robots and manipulators, involve machine-building plants more widely in creating robot equipment and implement measures that will make it possible to improve labor productivity not only in individual operations but also in the technological flow as a whole.

The plan for 1983-1985 in the city's industrial enterprises provides for the comprehensive mechanization and automation of approximately 550 shops and sections, the commissioning of 850 automated and mechanized flow lines and 1,700 automatic manipulators and the introduction of 42,000 progressive technological processes. By 1985 it is necessary to ensure a 10-percent reduction in the proportion of manual labor in industry, including a 16-percent reduction in machine building, 11 percent in light industry and 14 percent in the food industry.

In construction organizations labor-intensive processes must be reduced and heavy physical labor excluded by raising the standard of industrial construction. The chief tasks here must be to standardize and consolidate structures, increase the extent of their plant readiness, produce progressive construction materials and components, equip construction workers and highly productive machines and tools and improve the organization and technology of the performance of the construction and installation work.

The planning organizations of the Main Architectural Planning Administration must accelerate the drafting of a unified catalog of standardized products for all types of construction, strive for the implementation of a unified technical policy in industrial construction and ensure the maximum technologicalness of planning decisions for the performance of construction and repair work by industrial methods.

Measures should be implemented to raise the level of mechanization of repair and cleaning work in municipal services and to introduce industrial methods of repairing apartment blocks, and efforts should be made to clear the territory of snow and ice by using harmless chemical agents and to introduce systems for the remote control and monitoring of the heating and water supplies to building.

The Moscow City Planning Commission and appropriate economic organs are to devote more attention to developing the production base of construction and municipal services, accelerating the modernization of enterprises and improving the equipping of construction organizations and facilities with machines and mechanisms.

Party raykoms and party organizations must more actively tackle questions of mechanizing work and reducing manual labor in all sectors of the city's national economy. They are obliged to intensify the monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for organizational and technical measures aimed at improving working conditions and strictly call to account economic leaders who do not ensure the assimilation of funds allocated for modernization and retooling and who do not take measures to facilitate the labor of workers, to get cadres to stay on that basis or to strengthen organization and order in production.

It is an important task of economic leaders and party organizations to improve sanitary and hygienic working conditions. We have many enterprises where lighting is inadequate, there is considerable gas and dust pollution, noise and vibration levels are high, and temperatures are too low or too high.

The improvement of working conditions for municipal transport drivers requires more attention. There are serious shortcomings in work on raising technical standards and creating the necessary sanitary and hygienic conditions for workers in construction organizations and at construction materials industry enterprises. In many cases working conditions there remain hard.

The unsatisfactory working conditions in a number of sectors of the city's national economy lead to great cadre turnover.

All these are important problems that must be at the center of economic leaders' attention. They must ensure the full assimilation of funds aimed at improving sanitary and hygienic working conditions and strive to increase the level of equipment in premises, reduce gas and dust pollution at work places and eliminate harmful noise and vibration.

Party raykoms and party organizations should strive to enhance the responsibility of economic workers, engineers and technicians for the timely fulfillment of work on improving sanitary and hygienic working conditions and establish constant monitoring of its performance. It is necessary to mount broad socialist competition for the speedier introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production and to activate the movement for conferment of the title "enterprise or construction site with high production standards."

Scientific research and planning organizations are called upon to give great assistance in modernizing and retooling industrial, transport and municipal services enterprises and improving workers' working conditions. It is their task to ensure an improvement in the quality of planning the construction of new projects and the modernization of old ones and to promote the introduction of technological processes and equipment in line with modern demands at enterprises in all sectors of Moscow's national economy.

Collectives of scientists, designers and planners must be recommended, when fulfilling contracts on creative cooperation with industrial and transport enterprises and construction organizations, to promote in every possible way the replacement of obsolete technological processes and equipment with new, more productive ones that facilitate the workers' labor, the introduction of means of automating and mechanizing jobs and the implementation of measures to eliminate harmful production processes and to create safe and healthy working conditions.

One of the most important social problems that must be resolved in the labor sphere is that of facilitating women's work. Concern for working women and for creating favorable conditions for them to combine production work with maternal and family chores occupies an important place in the work of the party gorkom, raykoms, party and trade union organizations and economic organs. For Moscow this task is of special significance in connection with the fact that women make up 56 percent of all workers and employees in the city's enterprises and organizations, while in a number of sectors of industry and in the services sphere they constitute the majority of working people.

Approximately R100 million annually is channeled into implementing measures to facilitate women's work. During the whole of the 10th and the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the level of job mechanization in sectors where women work increased 15 percent. This made it possible to improve the working conditions of more than 100,000 women, and many of them were freed from heavy and harmful jobs.

However, there are substantial shortcomings in the work of economic leaders and party and trade union organizations on facilitating women's work. Thousands of women work in sectors of the city's national economy in heavy manual and unmechanized jobs and in sections with harmful working conditions.

Questions of improving women's working conditions demand the daily attention of party raykoms, party and trade union organizations and economic leaders, who are obliged to consider facilitating women's work one of the most important tasks in implementing the social program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. It is necessary to concentrate their attention on carrying out work to facilitate women's work in all industrial, transport, construction, municipal services and services sphere enterprises.

It is necessary to dwell especially on questions of ensuring labor safety for people working in production, which are of great sociopolitical and economic significance. The necessary attention is still not everywhere devoted to questions of labor safety in production. In a number of plants and factories and in transport, construction and municipal services the elaborated measures are not being fulfilled, and there is no control over the creation of safe working conditions.

The party raykoms and party organizations must elaborate and implement specific measures at every enterprise and organization to improve preventive work and eradicate the causes of accidents and mishaps.

The trade unions' must considerably step up their control over the observance of the rules and norms of labor safety procedures and techniques. The role in this matter of the trade union and workers' meetings and standing production and conferences must be enhanced.

The 26th CPSU Congress, V.V. Grishin continued, noted that every enterprise is a house where a person spends at least one-third of his life. Everything here must be comfortable and modern -- workplaces, restrooms [bytovka] and canteens.

The city's enterprises and construction sites are carrying out measures to create normal living conditions at the production facility. At many plants and factories new consumer service blocks ahve been constructed and well-equipped restrooms, lockers and showers have been installed. The number of mobile sanitation and personal facilities [sanitarno-bytovyye pomeshcheniya] at construction sites has increased.

At the same time many economic leaders and party and trade union organizations are failing to display the necessary concern for improving the workers' daily living conditions. At many enterprises workers and employees are not provided with sanitation and personal facilities. That includes over half the enterprises in the light and textile industries and one-third in the medical industry. Mobile restrooms at construction sites consist mainly of primitive changing rooms. Questions or organizing personal facilities at transport enterprises are being resolved only slowly.

The leaders of enterprises and construction and trading organizations and the rayispolkoms are tackling feebly the development of a network of departments and counters for taking orders for foodstuffs, convenience foods and culinary and confectionary items at working people's workplaces.

Conditions have not been created for working people to enjoy consumer services at their work places. Visits to enterprises by consumer services workers are sporadic. Frequently the acceptance of orders is at a time that is inconvenient to workers, and as a rule there is no precise timetable or relevant information on the work of itinerant reception points.

The Moscow City Planning Commission, the leaders of city organizations, the rayispolkoms and the economic leaders must constantly increase the volumes of all types of services and make them accessible to enterprises. The main administrations and the services sphere administrations, in conjunction with the enterprises and construction organizations, must ensure the fulfillment of the targets set for the current 5-year plan for the commissioning of 240 canteens and must open 700 counters for taking orders for foodstuffs and considerably expand the network of stores and consumer service enterprises.

The task of the main administrations and administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom and the rayispolkoms is to ensure the fulfillment of the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the work of the services enterprises. It is important not only to regulate the days and hours they work but also to raise to a qualitatively new level all these enterprises' activity in providing services for the working people.

Questions of medical services for workers and employees deserve serious attention. However, there are many shortcomings in medical services at enterprises and organizations. At a number of industrial enterprises the network of treatment establishments is underdeveloped and questions of the construction of preventive treatment clinics, lodging facilities, rest centers and bases and children's establishments are being resolved only slowly. Attention to disease prevention work has been slackened. This entails great losses of worktime and causes considerable damage to the national economy.

The attention of party and trade union organizations toward questions of consumer services for the working people must be intensified. They must exert more active influence on the solution of these questions and seek to considerably improve consumer services in production and the organization of public catering, medical services and the leisure of workers and employees. They must ensure constant monitoring to ensure that funds for the social development of enterprises and organizations are used for their proper purpose, in full and on schedule.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, V.V. Grishin continued, noted that, for the further development of the country's economy, major significance is attached to the all-around consolidation of discipline. Here it was stressed that it is essential to create the economic and organizational conditions encouraging high-quality, productive labor and precluding bad work and an irresponsible attitude toward the work assigned.

Discipline is not limited merely to appearing at and leaving work on time, although that is very important. What is needed above all is a responsible attitude toward all aspects of discipline, including labor, plan, manufacturing, executive and supply discipline.

In response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the leading collectives of the capital's enterprises and organizations have adopted pledges aimed at improving labor organization and stepping up the struggle against mismanagement and violations of discipline. Specific measures have been outlined to ensure that exemplary order in production becomes the daily norm.

This initiative is aimed at the fuller utilization of the enterprises' internal reserves and at the achievement of high end results in production. It is of major significance. The measures carried out to disseminate this initiative are already exerting a great influence on boosting organization and discipline in production.

The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders of enterprises and organizations have begun to pay more attention to questions of the labor and moral education of workers and employees and the development of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. At many enterprises and organizations the activity of the public cadre sections, preventive work councils, comrades' courts, commissions for combating drunkenness and other public organs has been stepped up. Workers' meetings have begun to be used more extensively in the struggle against violators of discipline.

Steps are being taken to strengthen order in production, to observe manufacturing discipline and to intensify the struggle against slipshod work. Plan discipline is rising, and the number of enterprises failing to fulfill their contract commitments for deliveries of output to consumers is declining.

However, work on the consolidation of discipline and order in production must be considerably intensified. Even in stably operating collectives good average indicators conceal many stoppages and losses. There are still many collectives in the city where labor discipline is at a low level.

Some labor collectives have tolerated drunkenness, hooliganism and other violations of order, yet no sharp and principled assessment of these facts is given. There are instances of drunkenness at production during working hours, and concealment of violations of discipline and payment for days of absenteeism.

These occurrences must be resolutely combated, the speaker said, and we must seek to create firm discipline and order in the collectives. It is essential that every worker and employee not only get to work on time and not stand idle but also be given sufficient work and fulfill his normal and production target every day.

An important role in this matter belongs to the labor collectives and their primary production links -- the teams, sectors and shops -- where the most effective use can be made both of individual forms of educating working people and means of exerting active influence on the entire production process. The team form of labor organization facilitates this particularly noticeably. It is essential to continue the work to switch to the collective forms of organizing and remunerating labor and to enhance the role and importance of team leaders and production team councils in resolving questions of organizing production, consolidating labor discipline and taking on and dismissing workers.

In work on the further consolidation of discipline, organization and law and order fuller use must be made of the educational potential of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

The question of strengthening discipline relates not only to workers and engineers and technicians but also to leaders. The economic leaders' high responsibility for the work in hand largely determines the successful solution of economic tasks and is a reliable guarantee of our economy's stability.

It must be said that some economic leaders are no example in this respect. They do not take the necessary steps to ensure the steady work of enterprises and organizations or to improve the organization of production and labor, and they commit various violations of discipline. They tolerate both serious shortcomings in the organization of the production process and equipment stoppages.

All this reduces the effectiveness of the collectives' work and is leading to a lack of rhythm in production, the reduced quality of the output produced and the nonfulfillment of contracts and commitments for output deliveries. Every year losses from spoilage in the city's industry total over R40 million.

Violations of state, plan and financial discipline by economic leaders have an adverse effect on the state of affairs in production. Enterprises and organizations tolerate many instances of writeups and frauds the nonfulfillment of contract commitments, unjustified downward amendments to plans and the receipt of bonuses for fulfilling reduced plans.

The fulfillment of important tasks for the further improvement of the working and living conditions of workers and employees and the consolidation of discipline and order in production requires the intensification of organizational and political education work by the party Raykoms, party committees and bureaus and the enhancement of their role as organs of political leadership.

Many CPSU raykoms and party organizations are working purposefully to fulfill long-term comprehensive plans for social and economic development, to improve the workers' working and living conditions, to satisfy their needs and requirements, to intensify ideological work and to enhance its influence on the working people's education.

In many party raykoms and party organizations questions of the improvement of working and living conditions and the consolidation of discipline and organization in production are being resolved in indissoluble connection with the raising of cadres' responsibility for the work assigned them.

Raykoms and many rayon organizations have formulated and are implementing successfully comprehensive plans for educational work which are geared to the molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the elimination of negative phenomena in people's consciousness and conduct and the enhancement of cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and pledges. The city's ideological aktiv has joined in the work to propagandize the initiative of the leading collectives that have launched the movement for the consolidation of labor and production discipline and law and order and the intensification of the struggle against antisocial manifestations.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the organizational and political education work aimed at improving working and living conditions and consolidating discipline and order at enterprises and in organizations. Some CPSU raykoms and many party organizations do not monitor or analyze these questions adequately and have tolerated shortcomings in the organization of labor, poor working and living conditions and economic leaders' indifference to the working people's needs and requests. They do not always raise these questions in a pointed and principled way. Problems of the collectives' social development and the improvement of working and living conditions are rarely discussed at party meetings and party committee and party bureau sessions. The party organizations make poor use of the right of control over the administration's activity.

Ideological and political education work is still not directed adequately at eliminating shortcomings in production and strengthening labor discipline. The talks by the agitation and political information workers are frequently of a formal, superficial, purely informational nature and do not promote the formation of self-discipline and a sense of being the true masters of production in the working people. These shortcomings must be eliminated more rapidly.

The questions submitted for the party Gorkom Plenum's examination, V.V. Grishin stressed, are very important. They can and must be resolved successfully if we improve the standard of the organizational and political education work of the party organizations and party raykoms. To this end it is essential to improve the style and methods of the work of the party gorkom and raykoms and party, soviet and public organizations. People must not be taken away from production during working time, and fewer sessions must be held and fewer resolutions taken. We must visit the workers and employees on the spot more frequently; organize the implementation of decisions; engage more in monitoring the fulfillment of targets and instructions; not usurp the economic organs, display more exactingness toward them; resolve questions of production, the improvement of working and living conditions and people's education through the means of organizational and political work, and seek to ensure that the party organizations really play an organizing role in the labor collectives.

We must resolve the questions facing our plenum by enhancing the communists' vanguard role in production, developing their activeness in production and social affairs and correctly placing party members.

Discipline among the working people will be stronger if an example in strengthening it is set by communists above all. However, some of them, leaders included, not only take no part in educational work but themselves disregard the norms and principles of our morality.

Purposeful ideological and political education work is an important means of strengthening discipline. At classes in the system of Marxist-Leninist education and in the forms of mass propaganda it is necessary to reveal in depth the significance of socialist labor discipline and to educate the working people in a spirit of pride in their profession and enterprise and implacability toward any manifestations of disorganization, indiscipline or mismanagement. It is important to explain extensively that the consolidation of labor, state and executive discipline and the raising of the degree of organization in production are an essential condition of the fulfillment of plans and the further improvement of Soviet people's prosperity.

The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must seek to create an atmosphere of harmonious work and creative quest in all labor collectives. To this end more extensive use must be made of the educational role of workers' meetings, councils, the mass media and visual agitation, and more attention must be paid to youth education. It is essential to publicize widely the experience of leading workers and production innovators and their high moral qualities and at the same time to inculcate intolerance of absentees, slipshod workers, drunkards and slovenly people.

In fulfilling the set tasks the party gorkom and raykoms and party organizations must rely more on the soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control organs and enhance their role and responsibility for resolving the tasks facing them. It is essential to make stricter demands on the communists working in these organizations for the implementation of measures connected with the improvement of working and living conditions, the observance of labor legislation and the development of the working people's initiative.

Concern for the working people and our country's citizens, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, has been and remains one of the main tasks of our party and government. It stems directly from the party's economic strategy whose supreme objective is the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the best conditions for the individual's all-around development.

The basis for achieving the tasks facing us is Soviet people's creative labor. As they struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum our country's working people are, by their labor deeds, implementing the party's Leninist policy. The improvement of working and living conditions and the consolidation of discipline and order in production will bring us even closer to the fulfillment of our party's main strategic tasks.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the certainty that the Moscow city party organization will, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, ensure the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum in the field of improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees and strengthening discipline and order in production, and will augment its contribution to the great cause of communist building.

ACADEMICIAN ZHDANOV ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

WA251007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Yu. Zhdanov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Rostov-na-Donu: "The Social Role of the Social Sciences: Questions of Theory"]

[Text] The development of all the existing presocialist social formations, and of all those which have ever existed, was carried out and is carried out on an uncontrollable, unconscious basis, with the dominance of blind social forces that are uncontrollable by society. Socialism, while not replacing the objective nature of the laws that govern social life, in its origin and historical movement overcomes the dominance of the uncontrollable phenomena. Moreover, socialism is possible only as a society that is based on the understanding of those laws, on their adequate application and use, and on the scientific analysis of the actual relationships that are developing in the real-life situation. From this evolves the requirement, advanced by the party of Communists, that there be a continuous, creative development of the science that deals with society. The basis, the pivot of the self-awareness of socialist society is Marxism-Leninism, which has absorbed into itself and has critically processed all the best gains of the human mind.

1

In characterizing the significance of science as a whole, and, consequently, the science of society also, Marx commented that its application and use are "an indication of the degree to which the conditions of the social vital process itself are subordinate to the control of the universal intellect and to which they have been transformed in conformity with it; the degree to which the social productive forces were created not only in the form of knowledge, but also as direct organs of social practice, of the real-life process" (K. Marks [Marx], F. Engel's [Engels], "Soch." [Works], Vol 46, Part II, p 215).

The universal intellect, the collective intelligence that Marx writes about when characterizing science, is a concrete-historical category. It is realized in the activities of people. Under socialism, fruitful participation in production, political, and cultural life demands of every individual a clear understanding of the laws that govern the functioning of society.

Social reality, the historical creativity of the masses, continuously and constantly give birth to new phenomena. In the course of history, there arise new tendencies and contradictions, which require constant time-responsive and systematic analysis, which can be provided only on the basis of a profound, precise, and complete assimilation and knowledge of the entire wealth of Marxist-Leninist science. Dialectical and historical materialism, political economics, the theory of scientific communism are no less complicated and rigid sciences than, say, quantum physics or cybernetics, and they are equally intolerant of amateurism, dilettantism, and assimilation on a second-hand basis, from hearsay. Instead they require a highly professional mastery of the subject.

The social form of development acts as the highest form of the movement of the material world; it is, therefore, precisely in this form that the general laws underlying every movement appear with their maximum maturity. The path to the awareness of social phenomena, and the principles and natural laws that are revealed in them, are of a definite methodological importance for the entire front of the natural and technical sciences. The understanding of the object of research as a complex entity, the revealing of its contradictions and motivating forces, the detection, so to speak, of the "primary cell" in the system, the ascent from the abstract to the entire variety and wealth of concrete phenomena, including an understanding of the primary sources of illusions in the awareness of the object -- all this can be learned by the natural scientists from the classic authors of social sciences. The philosophy of Marxism is the solid base for the materialism of the representatives of the natural sciences.

It arms them in the struggle against the various forms of metaphysics and idealism, subjectivism and eclecticism, in whatever fashionable and shining clothing they bedeck themselves.

Marxism-Leninism openly proclaims the class, proletarian nature of social science. It has developed historically that the understanding of the natural laws underlying the development of society was given to mankind later and with more difficulty than the scientific knowledge of the laws of nature. But the source of the difficulties lay not only in the complexity of the object of cognition itself: in the world of exploitation and antagonisms there always existed conservative forces which deliberately and naturally hindered the objective analysis of social phenomena, and the understanding of the meaning, essence, and tendencies of social development. The interest of the doomed classes that were leaving the historical arena operated mercilessly; they burned not only the works of Galileo, but also the books of Marx. The class of the bourgeosie proved to be the enemy of a rigid, objective theory in the field of the social sciences, a science that proved the transitory nature of the capitalist system and the inevitability of the origin of a new social system.

For the social sciences of the era of socialism, the class truth coincides with that which is common to all mankind. Marx and Engels sarcastically ridiculed every attempt to establish limits to the scientific search and maintained the spirit of theoretical research that would stop at nothing, because "the more boldly and the more decisively science acts, the more it comes into conformity with the interests and strivings of the workers" (Vol 21, p 317). The active function of the Marxist social sciences is in complete conformity with their class nature. The social sciences, by their very nature, are intended to be "outragers of tranquility," which are "forward-looking" in the revolutionary renovation of the world.

2

"...The role of the advanced fighter can be fulfilled only by a party that is led by advanced theory," V.I. Lenin wrote ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 6, p 25). As was demonstrated and confirmed by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the struggle for the transformation of the world on just, socialist principles is impossible without a clear, consistent, strictly objective social science. The proletariat, its Communist Party, and all the truly progressive segments of society can fulfill their historic mission only by relying on advanced theory. Since the days of Radishchev and the Decembrists, Chernyshevskiy and Dobrolyubov, our country's revolutionary minds invariably and traditionally sought, specifically in science, the answers to the vitally important demands of social development.

The highest form of collective intelligence today is the intelligence of the Communist Party, the intelligence of the masses which have been armed with advanced theory. "It is precisely the party which was and remains that mighty, creative, mobilizing force that guarantees the continuous forward movement in all sectors of social progress," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov remarked in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR." On the basis of the collective intelligence of the party of Communists, there is formed the strategy of the socioeconomic development of the USSR, and the scientific landmarks in social practice and social awareness are established. The common intellect through the system of political guidance and state administration currently determines the social movement of the gigantic social mechanism. That common intellect must subjugate to itself any private, local, "departmental" interest, overcoming individual conservative, stagnant tendencies, and must put the real process of life under conscious and planned supervision. In this manner the mighty stimulating force of the experience of real socialism is confirmed.

True, in life, and yes, even in certain works in the social sciences, one still encounters narrow practicalism, short-sighted pragmatism, which shun theory. Suppressed by the framework of commonplace awareness, and of immediate needs and interests, this approach slides along the surface of what is known, although that which is known is far from cognized. The appearance of clarity sometimes is bewildering, and hence the errors in the practical approaches and decisions, and the unexpected, unpredicted, and unfavorable consequences of what had seemed to be excellent intentions and actions.

The objective truth, the practical significance of Marxist-Leninist social science has been proved by the entire course of historical development. At the same time, history clearly attests to the fact that any deviations from Marxism-Leninism, a lack of concern about theory, or a nihilistic attitude toward the conclusions of social science lead in the final analysis to serious consequences. What would seem to be an insignificant interruption when selecting a course leads to a tangible deviation of the vessel from its goal.

The CPSU, following the Leninist tradition, carries high the banner of advanced theory. At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that "the Marxist-Leninist party cannot fulfill its role if it does not devote the proper attention to the interpretation of everything that is occurring, to the generalization of new phenomena of life, to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory." A brilliant example of the application of, and a confirmation of the correctness of, the Marxist dialectical method is the theory of developed socialist society. The concept of mature socialism is the testimony of the justness of the dialectical view of the world. Actually, "developed" means richer in its definitions, features, characteristics, ties, and relations, that is, more concrete.

A tremendous role is played by the social sciences as a factor in the development of social awareness, the formation of a new man. His development is based primarily on the formation of new relations of production, labor, and exchange of activities, relations of mutual aid and collectivism which take on a broader and broader, and increasing universal, nature. However, under the conditions of our society, socialist ideology does not arise in an uncontrollable manner. Historical experience completely confirms the brilliant Leninist idea that uncontrollable forces give rise only to a damaged philistine, petty-bourgeois view of the world. The ideas of socialism, which express the quintessence of a process of world history, are assimilated only by means of the mastering of the advanced science that deals with society, the knowledge of which science becomes a necessary element in the culture of every citizen.

Our ideal is the formation of an individual who could, in all spheres of life, act as a new type of worker, armed with advanced science, a person who is increasingly active and universal, and mobile, under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, the constant changes in technology, working conditions, and forms of administration. His social independence, self-discipline, self-education, and creativity are the pledge of society's movement as a whole. But the basis for the formation of conscious discipline, of intelligent needs, and the norms for social behavior is provided only by a clear understanding also provides the foundations for historical optimism, for assurance about the correctness of our cause and about the triumph of communist ideals.

However, as every individual enters life, he does not contain within himself some kind of "inherited store" of information or values that have developed over the millenia of mankind's experience. That experience is transmitted primarily only through the scientifically interpreted system of knowledge. The role of the social sciences in the realization of this task is immeasurably high. Socialism, the classic authors of Marxism-Leninism remarked, ever since it became a science, has required that it be treated as a science, that is, that it be studied.

The representatives of the social sciences therefore must take a particularly attentive attitude toward assuring the social experience of the generations and the accumulated knowledge are transmitted to the youth in a brilliant, graphic, and convincing manner, because the ideological subversion being carried out by the bourgeoisie is directed primarily against the future generation.

Communicating the entire wealth of the ideas of Marxist-Leninist science to youth, and converting knowledge into profound convictions, into a real impetus for action, constitutes an attractive and noble field of action for the specialists in the social sciences.

A very important function of social sciences is the development of the scientific principles for the formation of the new man, the increasing of the effectiveness of ideological-political, labor, and moral education, and the raising of the level of the Marxist-Leninist awareness of the masses. There exists a remarkable tradition of the advanced Russian intellectuals: always be closely linked with the people, also carry to the masses the pure word of intelligence and knowledge. Social scientists were always propagandists of the ideas of the Leninist party, and their merits in the enlightenment of the workers are tremendous. However, today also it is necessary in this area to reach new goals.

Serious tasks, in particular, confront the social sciences in the sphere of the building of a socialist culture. We have in mind a culture not in the narrowly professional sense, but in the broad sense of that concept -- as a culture of production, everyday life, and human relations. Whereas, in the words of Marx, philosophy is "the living soul of culture," the soul of socialist culture can only be dialectical materialism as the most complete, most universal theory concerning the processes of the development of nature, society, and human thought itself.

Soviet social scientists have created a large number of interesting works that are devoted to special problems of their science. They are producing multivolume editions dealing with questions of history, philsophy, dialectics, economics, and sociology. It is fitting now to think a little about how, by using the accumulated experience, one can create for the mass reader a compressed outline of Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought, a kind of "compendium" of modern knowledge in the area of the social sciences, which would reflect the achieved level of research and would answer the most vital questions of social development.

3

The functions of the social sciences under the conditions of developed socialism are constantly expanding. Today the achievement of a particular production goal sometimes requires not so much the resolution of the technological tasks, as the taking into account of the "human factor," the economic and cultural conditions of people's life, its organization, administration, and discipline. Hence the new and more active role of the economists, sociologists, psychologists, jurists, and pedagogues in resolving the tasks of increasing the labor productivity and introducing new technology.

The fundamental differentiating feature of Marxist-Leninist science about society from the moment of its origin has been the close tie with practice, with the practical revolutionary movements and the struggle of the working masses for their liberature. However, the nature of this tie did not remain unchanged, or something that was given for all time. For a long period of time, advanced social thought concentrated its efforts on interpreting the historical process, on representing a certain result of it, a generalization, or general theoretical sketch, and, finally, on giving a forecast on the basis of the analysis of the objective moment. That role of social sciences is not exhausted even at the present time, although the accent along the entire front of the social sciences is shifting to the resolution of a different, more complicated task: to the closest fusion of social science and practice. And this is not done without overcoming a definite inertia.

The time has apparently come to think a bit about the system of measures for purposes of the more complete involvement of social scientists in the resolution of tasks in the national economy. In particular, the specialists in the social scientists have a large amount of experience in preparing plans for socioeconomic development. One would think that it is necessary to supplement those plans by the elaboration of the appropriate measures in the area of culture also. The experience of the "applied" social-science elaborations can be used in forecasting scientific-technical progress and the development of the country's productive forces. We have the right today to count not only on the complete assitance from the social scientists in elaborating the plans and programs, but also on the active participation of representatives of the social sciences in their realization.

Under conditions of the gigantically increased national economy, there arises the need for further creative resolutions of the problems linked with the reinforcement and development of the nationwide socialist property, the improvement of the distributional relations, and the education of the new man. And the decisive word here should also be spoken by the social scientists.

The social sciences occupy an important place in the single front of the struggle against the hostile ideology, unmasking the attempts of the bourgeois political scientists and sociologists, revisionists and reformists, to besmirch or "improve" the world of socialism, to justify and defend the capitalist system. Wherever society is based on antagonistic principles, where the interests of the classes are torn apart and oppose one another, wherever completely uncontrollable "thing-oriented" relations prevail, the knowledge of society is of a distorted nature. And although it is not precluded that there may also be reliable observations of certain specific details, the understanding of the true social mechanisms, their essence, the creation of an integral picture of social development, are impossible if one does not look at it from a fundamentally new position, the position of the revolutionary class, from the point of view of the future.

Soviet citizens remember and treasure Lenin's words: "Marxism, as the only correct revolutionary theory, was truly gained by Russia after a painful history of half a century of unprecedented tortures and sacrifices, of unprecedented revolutionary heroism, unbelievable energy and selflessness of searching, teaching, testing in the practical situation, disappointments, verification, and comparison with the experience of Europe" (Vol 41, p 8). At the present time, broader and broader segments of the workers in all countries, and the progressive people of the entire planet, on the basis of the experience of history and their own lives, are coming to the conclusion that the theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin is a reliable compass that points to mankind the way to the future.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Leaders at Women's Day Meeting

OW072254 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0225 GMT on 6 March begins carrying a recording of the "solemn meeting and concert devoted to the 8 March International Women's Day held in the State Academic Bolshoy Theater of the USSR on 5 March." Video reportage begins with an outside view of the Bolshoy Theater and cuts to show the interior with shots of the audience seated in the theater. After a few moments the audience rises and begins to applaud. The camera pans the audience then moves to show the stage where people can be seen moving into the presidium seats. The camera holds the long shot of the presidium as the announcer reports that the meet will be opened by "Raisa Fedorovna Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom." Dementyeva begins speaking, standing at her seat in the center of the front row of the presidium. The Soviet state anthem is played and as everyone in the theater stands, the camera cuts to show a medium shot of Dementyeva with Tikhonov standing to her right. As the camera slowly zooms back, Gromyko, Gorbachev, and Aliyev can be seen standing on Tikhonov's right. Behind Gromyko's right shoulder stands Ponomarev with Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Demichev and Zimyanin on his right forming a second leadership row. Following the anthem, Dementyeva turns the floor over to "Alla Aleksandrov Maksimova, first secretary of Sokolnicheskiy Raykom," who is shown speaking from the rostrum on the left of the stage. As she proposes the election of an honorary presidium or the solemn meeting "composed of the Politburo of the CPUS Central Committee" Tereshkova can be seen sitting in the front row to the right of the screen. Following the CPSU Central Committee greeting to Soviet women, standing at her place in the presidium, the camera intermittently pans the audience, in which women obviously predominate, and returns to show Dementyeva speaking.

The camera then pans the presidium from left to right with a high-angle view showing two women sitting between Tereshkova and Aliyev in the front row, Shitikov sitting in the fourth row behind Aliyev, Leonid Vasilyevich Smirnov sitting in the back row of the presidium on Dementyeva's left, Dymshits and Kostandov sitting in the third row with Yepishev sitting behind Kostandov in the third row and Savitskaya in the front row to the front left of Kostandov. The camera then cuts to medium shots of people in the audience and then back to show Dementyeva with Tikhonov on her right. The camera occasionally zooms back to include Gorbachev, Ponomarev and Gromyko, and occasionally zooms further back to include Aliyev and Solomentsev, keeping Dementyeva on the right of the screen.

After reading the CPSU Central Committee greeting Dementyeva expresses gratitude for the efforts of the party on behalf of women. She then gives the floor to Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the AUCCTU who is shown rising from her seat next to Aliyev and moving to the rostrum. As Biryukova delivers her report, the camera concentrates on her and occasionally cuts to show the audience and leadership and again pans the presidium from left to right making it possible to identify Shalayev in the sixth row behind Tereshkova and Ruben in the fifth row behind Shitikov. Komosomol First Secretary Mishin can be seen in the fifth row behind Tereshkova.

Following Biryukova's address, the meeting is greeted by Pioneers, who are shown marching into the hall down the aisles as other groups appear on stage to read greetings and poetic verses. The leadership group is occasionally shown applauding, and on one occasion the camera centers on a medium shot of Aliyev with Gorbachev on his left and Biryukova on his right while behind him are Zimyanin, Demichev, Kuznetsov and Solementsev and other officials in higher rows. In the conclusion of the Pioneers' performance they can be seen moving along the rows of the presidium presenting flowers to leaders and other officials. Dementyeva takes the floor after the Pioneers depart and proposes that a greeting be sent to "the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers" from the meeting. The message is read by Margarita Aleksandrovna Solovyeva, seamstress and machine mechanic of the Cheremushki association and Hero of Socialist Labor, who had been sitting at the extreme left of the front row of the presidium near the rostrum. Following Solovyeva's appearance, Dementyeva notes adoption by acclaim of the message and goes on to announce the official conclusion of the meeting. All stand for the state anthem as the camera shows the audience and occasional shots of the presidium from various angels and distances. Dementyeva reports that a concert will follow after an interval. Video reportage of the meeting ends abruptly with an outside view of the Bolshoy Theater returning to the screen.

Culture Officials' Meeting

PM022001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cultural Workers' Duty"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Ministry of Culture collegium and the Cultural Workers' Trade Union Central Committee Presidium, with the participation of union republic ministers of culture, the leaders of culture and art establishments and creative unions was held on 28 February.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, delivered a report on the results of the sector's work in the past year and the tasks for this year in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The processes of developing Soviet culture and art were analysed and the tasks of enhancing their role in forming Communist social relations and in implementing the plan targets for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole were outlined.

It was emphasized that the chief purpose of art and culture in the period of developed socialism is to play an active part in solving the tasks of communist building.

At the same time it was noted that the activity of art and culture organs and establishments is still not fully meeting modern requirements. Particular attention was paid to the need to activate the struggle to assert conscious, genuinely socialist state and labor discipline and against mismanagement and waste and bourgeois ideology and morality. Measures for further improving the work of art and culture organs and establishments were defined.

Shevardnadze Treaty Jubilee Address

PM021459 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "At the Georgian CP Central Committee": "Nationwide Festival of Fraternity. From a Session of the Jubilee Commission for Celebrating the Bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty"]

[Excerpts] The republic's most authoritative creative forces have pooled their energy in preparing to celebrate the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty. Noting this fact at its 18 February session, the Republic jubilee commission examined a report on the multifaceted and diverse activity being carried on in this direction also in the fraternal republics of the union, and primarily in the RSFSR. The news issuing from Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Vladimir, Vladivostok, Georgiyevsk, the whole of Stavropol Kray, Astrakhan and other RSFSR cities attests that the preparations for the festivities are increasingly drawing very broad circles of working people and of the fraternal people's scientific and creative intelligentsia into the sphere of their ideological and spiritual attraction. It is significant that the preparations for the event, which are not confined to its historical and cultural aspects, are revealing an appreciable trend toward deepening businesslike cooperation in the economic sphere too. Thus, a whole number of union ministries and departments have confirmed, by means of special decisions, plans for measures devoted to the jubilee date, whose implementation in the bicentennial year of the Georgiyevsk Treaty will make a tremendous contribution to developing the Georgian SSR's national economic complex and enhancing the well-being of its working people.

Questions which made it possible to examine all the ideas and plans associated with the festivities were included on the agenda of the jubilee commission session, which was chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the jubilee commission session.

Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, A.N. Inauri, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili and N.A. Chitanava participated in the session's work.

Kapitonov at Barnaul Award Ceremony

LD042243 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive session of the Barnaul Gorkom and the Gorispolkom, devoted to the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the town was held today.

Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech at the session which was warmly received by the participants in it. In particular, he said:

[Begin video recording] Dear comrades, the Order of the October Revolution is being awarded to Barnaul today. [applause] The revolutionary and labor merits of your town and its great contribution to the country's defense and to communist construction is marked by this order. The glorious affairs of the people of Barnaul have received the high evaluation of our homeland. Allow me, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to warmly congratulate the participants in the festive session. The working people and all the inhabitants of the town and kray on this well-deserved award. [applause]

Barnaul is dear to every Soviet person as a part of the socialist fatherland. In you, as all over the country, the regular pulse of the life of our people engaged in peaceful creative work and closely rallied around our Leninist party is felt. The affairs and designs of the party and the people are directed now toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress. The November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee signifies an important landmark in this work. It concentrated its attention on the key directions of the campaign for the 5-Year Plan period, on eliminating the shortcomings present in our economy. The clauses and conclusions expounded at the plenum by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were perceived with approval in the country.

Soviet people are responding in specific matters to the party Central Committee's appeal to make thrifty use of its opportunities to advance production forward. In this respect the unanimous support of the working people for the party's policy is clearly manifested. This is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of all our plans. Comrades, today Barnaul is a rapidly growing town with modern industry and is an important center for training specialists for the national economy and developing science. It is making a tangible contribution to hastening scientific-technological progress, to developing the country's economy and culture and to improving the prosperity of Soviet people [applause] [end video recording]

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov pronounced the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Barnual and attached the high award of the homeland to the town banner. [Video shows Kapitonov pinning award on banner] [applause]

Speaking at the session Comrade Sidorov, first secretary of the Barnaul Gorkom; Comrade Aksenov, first secretary of the Altay Raykom and other comrades stated that the working people of Altay, like all Soviet people, fully approve and ardently support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU aimed at further increasing the well-being of the people and at strengthening peace on earth. [video shows Sidorov and Aksenov speaking]

Kapitonov Tours Altay Kray

PM081501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Altay Kray"]

[Text] Barnaul, 5 Mar -- Ways of increasing production efficiency and tasks in fulfilling the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan and further strengthening discipline in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the provisions put forward by Yu.V. Andropov were discussed at a meeting between I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the shop party and trade union aktiv at the Barnual V.I. Lenin transport machine building plant.

Meetings with workers, specialists, scientists and economic leaders took place at a number of other enterprises and organizations which the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited during his stay in Altay Kray 2-5 March.

He familiarized himself with the activity of the kray and rayon agroindustrial associations and progress in preparing for the spring sowing. A talk was held in the CPSU Kraykom with party and Soviet workers to examine questions of the better utilization of reserves in the economy and the improvement of the work style.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied on his tour of the kray by N.F. Aksenov, first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom.

Rashidov Attends Aktiv Meeting

LD051520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Ways of further increasing the mass character of physical culture and sport in Uzbekistan were examined today at a meeting of the republican aktiv of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and physical culture organizations. It was stressed that a large-capacity sports base has been created in Uzbekistan. Every third inhabitant of the republic engages in physical culture. At the same time it was pointed out that not all possibilities for the development of physical culture are being exploited.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

Rashidov Addresses Tashkent Committee

PM081057 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "For the 2000th anniversary of Tashkent"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic organizational committee for the preparation and celebration of the 2000th anniversary of the city of Tashkent was held on 21 February. This jubilee will be marked in September this year.

The meeting heard reports by U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent party Gorkom, on the implementation of the city's general development plan; K.P. Dudin, second secretary of the party gorkom, on progress in constructing projects planned for commissioning by the date of the Tashkent jubilee; and V.A. Kazimov, chairman of Tashkent Gorispolkom, on the city's preparations for the forthcoming jubilee.

The meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Rashidov, Ministers at Steelworks Meeting

PM081129 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Feb 83 p 1

[UZTAG "correspondent" report: "Bekabad Steel and Rolled Metal for the Homeland"]

[Excerpts] Bekabad, 24 Feb -- An open party meeting at the Uzbek metallurgical combine today examined tasks in raising production efficiency, speeding up the assimilation of steel production capacities and improving output quality in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

F.G. Poturemskiy, secretary of the Tashkent Party Obkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, dwelt in his speech on urgent tasks facing the collective and on measures to increase production capacities.

The meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkent Party Obkom; N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council; K.A. Akhmedov and A.R. Khodzhayev, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; A.N. Kuznetsov, USSR deputy minister of construction; and V.F. Bryunin, USSR deputy minister for installation and special construction work.

Kunayev Receives Vasknil's Vavilov

PM071635 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 83 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Reception by Comrade D.A. Kunayev"]

[Text] Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, received 23 February P.P. Vavilov, president of the Order of Lenin, Order of the Labor Red Banner V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Vaskhnil], corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Vaskhnil academician, who is currently visiting our republic.

During the conversation which took place they discussed specific issues linked with the practical implementation of the decisions taken by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, the advice and instructions by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding the realization of the Food Program, given by him at the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks of agronomists in the republic concerning this immensely important work and the problems of further improving the management of agricultural science, linking it more closely with production and training scientific cadres.

Also taking part in the conversation were Yu.N. Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, K.U. Medeubekov, chairman of the Presidium of Vaskhnil's Eastern Departments and A.P. Rybnikov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Central Party Committee Agriculture Department.

LEADERS REVIEWED OF DUTIES, NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE

Papers Report New Appointments

PM071639 [Editorial Report] Soviet Russian-language regional newspapers in the second half of February carry the following reports on the appointment and replacement of local officials:

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 19 February front-pages the text of an 18 February Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of "Comrade Pulat Nugmanov as Uzbek SSR minister of installation and special construction work." The same issue carries on page 4 an unattributed "announcement" stating that "Comrade Khabibulla Abdumazhitovich Shagazatov has been relieved of his duties" in the above post by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "in connection with his reassignment."

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 February carries on page 4 an unattributed "announcement" which reports that "by decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 22 February 1983, Comrade Z.M. Gasanov has been relieved on his duties as Azerbaijan SSR minister of consumer services in connection with his retirement."

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 23 February front-pages the text of a 23 February Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of "Comrade Anatoliy Antonovich Reut as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan."

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 25 February front-pages a 24 February decree of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which announces the appointment of "Comrade Askar Abdyraliyev as Kirgiz SSR minister of justice." On page 3, the same issue carries an unattributed "announcement" which states that the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved "Comrade Dzhumabek Abdylasovich Abakirov of his duties as Kirgiz SSR minister of justice."

The next day's issue of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA carries on page 2 an unattributed "announcement" which reads in full as follows:

"In accordance with Articles 166 and 167 of the USSR Constitution the USSR procurator general has appointed Comrade Pavel Nikolayevich Dryzhak procurator of the Kirgiz SSR.

"Comrade Mikhail Lavrentyevich Demichev has been relieved of his duties as the republic's procurator in connection with his retirement."

Guskastan Raykom First Secretary

GF081440 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] The Gukasyan Raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved S.G. Aleksanyan, first secretary of the raykom, of his post because he is taking charge of another post.

The plenum elected Comrade V.S. Israyelyan as first secretary of the raykom.

Comrade M.B. Arzumanyan, candidate member of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and chief the Organization Party Work Department, attended and addressed the plenum.

Raykom Secretaries in Turkmenistan

WA091305 Ashkhabad TURKENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Feb 83 p 2

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Plenum of the Raykom of the Party"]

[Text] Dargan-Ata -- Organizational questions were considered at a plenum of the rayon committee of the party which took place here.

The plenum freed G. Annayev from his responsibilities as first secretary of the Dargan-Ata Rayon Party Committee and removed him from the Bureau of the Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum freed S.A. Artykova from her responsibilities as secretary of the Dargan-Ata Rayon Party Committee and removed her from the Bureau of the Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in connection with her transfer to other work.

E. Atadzhanov was elected first secretary and member of the bureau of the Dargan-Ata Rayon Party Committee.

M. Rozmetova was elected secretary and member of the Bureau of the Dargan-Ata Rayon Party Committee.

The first secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee, R. Khudayberdiyev, participated in the work of the plenum.

Azerbaijan Raykom First Secretary

WA091210 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 11 February carries on page 2 a 100-word report of the Shaumyanovskiy Raykom plenum announcing the election of N.A. Mamedov to the post of first secretary. The former first secretary, A.I. Kulikov, was released from his duties for other work. It was also reported that the Karadagskiy Rayon plenum was held on 10 February where organizational matters were discussed and A. Ya. Bolotin was elected first secretary.]

Dzhizak Obkom Leader Replaced

LD071543 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Feb 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Dzhizak Uzbek Communist Party Obkom plenum was held in Dzhizak 18 February; it discussed an organizational question. T. Baymirov was relieved of his duties as party obkom first secretary in connection with his reassignment. Kh.A. Shagazatov was elected party obkom first secretary.

The plenum was addressed by L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

TAJIKISTAN REGIONS HIT BY 'FORCE 7' EARTHQUAKE

PRAVDA Gives Details

PM021241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 83 Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Earthquake in Tajikistan"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 27 Feb -- An earthquake occurred 26 February at 2308 Moscow time on the territory of Tajikistan. Its epicenter was situated some 180 kilometers northeast of Dushanbe in the vicinity of the settlement of Garm. Here the force of the quake reached 6-7 points. According to data recorded by the Dushanbe Seismological Service, the force of the quake registered 3 points in the capital and also in Nurek and Fayzabad, and 2-3 points in Khorog. Houses and administrative buildings near the epicenter suffered damage. There are no casualties. Commissions to eradicate the damage caused by the earthquake have been set up on the spot.

TRUD Report

PM041013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 4

[Yu. Krasnopolskiy report: "Force 7 in the Pamir Foothills"]

[Text] Tajik SSR [no date given] -- The worst did not happen: People did not suffer. But the earth tremor which during one recent night stirred the inhabitants of the rayon center of Garm and neighboring settlements from their beds caused not inconsiderable alarm. Nature was not trifling -- Force 7 is a serious matter.

The next morning, after the sun had risen, the consequences of the night of alarm became clear: falling plaster had exposed cracks in the walls of the settlement's residential dwellings and administrative buildings and in places the water and heating supply was interrupted. Here and there power supply and telephone communications were cut off. Deep cracks crisscrossed the roads and certain sections had even subsided. In the mountain regions landslides and avalanches had taken place. All of this became obvious, I reiterate, only in the morning.

But the work of organizing emergency help for the inhabitants of the regions which had suffered had already begun at night when, immediately after the earth tremor had fallen to force 3, the signal about the natural disaster came through to the capital. The republic is in constant readiness for this. It is known that Tajikistan is noted for high seismic activity. But to forecast reliably when, where and with what force the elements will suddenly manifest themselves is an uncommonly complex matter. Therefore there always exists a state of readiness to repel their onslaught and to take the requisite measures.

A.D. Dadabayev, secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, who is head of the republic governmental commission for extending immediate aid to any population suffering from a natural disaster, relates: "The primary and main task was to provide accomodations for people whose homes had been damaged by the earth tremor. After all, Garm is the gateway to the Pamirs, and natural conditions there at this time of year are quite severe. The local party, soviet and trade union organs and labor collectives displayed great efficiency and organization. Without waiting for outside assistance, they set about resettling the victims in a number of administrative buildings and in neighboring kolkhozes and sovkhozes. No one ended up without a roof over his head. Within a short period the organization of feeding was in hand and the power supply and communications restored.

Volunteers from neighboring regions immediately headed for Garm to take part in restorting the settlement. Columns of trucks laden with construction materials, fuel, food and essential items left Dushanbe's truck enterprises and are now forcing their way along the snow-covered mountain routes to Garm. Portable accommodation and other essential equipment will soon begin arriving.

The settlement continues to have an intense labor existence, even more intense than is usually the case, because now that an organized response to the earthquake has been made, it is essential to work out the scale of the damage caused and restore what has been destroyed in the shortest time possible. And despite the treachery of the elements we must successfully fulfill the social and economic tasks which confront the rayon's working people.

Signs of the disaster are still visible in Garm. But the stores, canteens, schools and enterprises are already working. Life is returning to its usual pattern. The people did not falter when confronted by the force of nature.

MOSCOW ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSES JEWISH EMIGRATION

LD051835 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Roundtable" program with Jurist (Mikhail Krutogolov) and TASS journalist (Bon's Tumanov), presented by (Tatiana Rudenko)]

[Text] [(Rudenko)] One of our listeners, Mr (Araphat) from Perpignan, writes that at the international European women's conference in Geneva there were talks about the defense of Soviet Jews. [Word indistinct] of such a conference seems to be debatable. So, Mrs Simone Weil said there that Soviet Jews have had increasing difficulty in expatriating themselves, particularly in recent months. She said in particular that it is always more difficult for Jews to have access to higher education in the Soviet Union and that in order to register at university they have to take extra entrance examinations.

[(Krutogolov)] or [(Tumanov)] How stupid.

[(Rudenko)] Our listener asks us to say whether fewer Soviet Jews are now leaving the Soviet Union, and what are the reasons for their emigration.

[(Krutogolov)] or [(Tumanov)] Before giving specific answers, I must confess to my listeners that often in foreign countries I have heard this question about the Jews in Soviet Union, and at times even all the questions were devoted only to this problem. Or, on the other hand, one day in a Muslim country students sharply attacked me, organized a demonstration against me because the Soviet Union lets its Jews go to Israel. And they protested because it was at the time of the war between the Arabs and Israel.

[(Rudenko)] The Soviet Union is a signatory of the international convention on civilian and political human rights, and abides by the provisions of this article which stipulates that everyone is free to leave any country, including their own. Obviously there are a few restrictions... [(Krutogolov) interrupts]

[(Krutogolov)] Why is so much heard about the Jews? In the Soviet Union we have more than 270 million Soviet citizens among which are 1.8 million Jews, that is, only 0.7 percent. And yet in foreign countries one only hears about these people and we have just been told about Mrs Weil's conference. Does she want the 1.8 million Jews, who were declared Jewish at the last census, to leave the Soviet Union? I work at the Science Academy. In my institute (?there are Jews who) do not at all want to leave for Israel. Why should the problem be put in such terms? When can the Jews leave, to what extent can they leave the Soviet Union?

[(Rudenko)] Why did Jews leave the Soviet Union after the war?

[(Krutogolov)] First, one must understand that some Jews want to leave the Soviet Union because they want to be reunited with their families, or for religious reasons or others. Well, that is their problem. There are others who do not want to leave the Soviet Union. One must not in any case press the others. Another thing is that the Soviet Government, to cite Western data among the authorizations to leave the country (?either for a foreign country or for Israel) when it is a matter of reuniting families according to official Soviet statistics: 98 percent of the applicants obtain authorization to leave; 2 percent do not. You know, there are many reasons [why they do not] -- state secrets, military secrets, etc. This is understandable, but only the number of authorizations to leave is known. Nothing is said about the fact that the applicants who want to leave are less numerous. Why is this? Well, first, in the early years some were dazzled by Israel, their new homeland, the successes, a rich Western world, etc. Some were attracted by this; they wanted to go. Since then, the number of the people who want to go has decreased -- it cannot always be the same figure. But, let us suppose that a Jew wants to go to Israel but notes that in Israel the standard of life becomes poorer and poorer...[(Tumanov) interrupts] [passage indistinct]

[(Krutogolov) continues] Israel is often at war, and Soviet Jews who arrive in Israel -- and I know of such cases -- are immediately called up by the military to be defeated by the Arabs, for their new fatherland, if you like. There are many Soviet people who have had everything -- education, all the training they had in the Soviet Union, [words indistinct] they got used to this in the Soviet Union: The state hands them everything on a silver platter. There are problems and difficulties in our country but one can always come and knock at the door [word indistinct] and say: I have a right to housing, I am entitled social security. I have the right of, etc, etc. In Israel that is not be possible. And many of the people who went to Israel were disappointed once they saw real life there. Why is nothing said about them?

[(Tumanov)] You started your explanation with a very good point. I would merely like to point out, develop it without making comparisons, for example.

Let us suppose that the Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union have perfectly valid reasons, then Simone Viel's reasoning is based on a completely distorted premise, and I think that it is deliberately distorted. She speaks as though all Soviet Jews are doomed to depart, as if Jews cannot live in the Soviet Union and that the very fact of being Jewish automatically and inexorably leads to one to leave the Soviet Union. [passage indistinct]

[(Tumanov) continues] She is a well informed woman, and most of all a responsible woman. A responsible woman, I stress it again. How can she be so inept? It is as if, for example, I said that in France people are being shot in the streets for having broken the highway code. It is just as nonsensical as that. So, Mrs Simone Weil wants to prove something which cannot be proved. Where do these preposterous statements on extra examinations for Jews (?come from) I was for many years the director of education of [words indistinct]. If anyone in our institute dared to set extra examinations for Jews -- or anybody else, for that matter -- well, the director of education... [(Krutogolov) interrupts]

[(Krutogolov)] No, you must be joking.

BOOK BY ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' ALEKSANDROV OUTLINED

LD071525 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- A book by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is devoted to the role of Soviet science and its impact on social development processes. The collection "Nauka -- Strane" (what science gives to the nation) includes articles and speeches of Anatoliy Aleksandrov in the past eight years. The collection has been prepared by the Nauka publishers.

Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov takes up major problems of modern science, the introduction of its breakthroughs in production, problems of energetics, the possibilities of modern chemical science, and the tasks facing Soviet philosophers.

In his articles and speeches Anatoliy Aleksandrov addresses experts in power engineering, machine-building, means of automation, regading these areas as indespensable to a rapid progress in other sectors of the national economy.

The author writes extensively on the economical utilisation of energy and materials, powder metallurgy techniques, the development of high-strength metal, ceramic, polymer and composite materials.

This is a book of reflections by the leader of Soviet science showing his subjective predilections and his own understanding of the problems treated, says the introduction to the book written by Prof Valeriy Legasov. "This understanding is based on personal experience which includes his activities starting from a lab experiment prepared with his own hands to the supervision of major scientific and technical projects which have had a notable impact on the present-day world".

The book also comprises articles devoted to the activities of prominent Soviet scientists Sergey Vavilov, Mstislav Keldysh, and Igor Kurchatov.

Anatoliy Aleksandrov calls for a responsible attitude of scientists to the destiny of peace, speaks of the need to concentrate efforts on the problems the solution of which will benefit mankind, and the need and significance of cooperation among scientists of different countries.

"We scientists are fully aware of possible consequences of nuclear war. We think that the only major and reasonable way mankind should take is to prevent war".

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV SPEAKS ON COLLECTIVE CONTRACTS

PM081341 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Report by TRUD special correspondents E. Gonzalyez and I. Frolov under the rubric: "We, the Masters of Production": "The Strength of the Collective Contract"]

[Excerpts] Kolomna, Moscow Oblast, [undated] -- Each labor collective plans its life. Plans are drawn up on a daily, weekly, 5-yearly and longer-term basis and cover everything from cadre training to retooling and the output of new products. However, the annually-concluded collective contract is perhaps the fullest and most specific program, covering all aspects of the collective's activity and the interests of all its members. It is drawn up and implemented by lathe operators and directors, apprentices and labor veterans, innovators and worker controllers -- in other words, by the collective. The party and trade union organizations are in charge of, and direct this work.

A conference of workers and employees was held recently at the Kolmenskiy Zavod association to analyze the results of the collective contract's fulfillment in 1982 and to discuss and approve new bilateral obligations. AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; and workers from the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the sector's trade union central committee and the oblast trade union organizations came to the enterprise to participate in the conference.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev addressed the conference.

Meeting and conferences of working people to check up the fulfillment of 1982 collective contracts and to conclude the 1983 collective contracts are currently being held all over the country, he said. This campaign has certain specific aspects, determined by the decisions of the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and by the crucial tasks for the fulfillment of the tough plan for the third year of the 5-year plan period.

This year the collective contract campaign is well organized and is proceeding in an atmosphere of great activity and businesslike efficiency.

This approach is in keeping with the Leninist instructions and the principled line of the Communist Party for enhancing the role of labor collectives in the life of our society and broadly involving the working people in the management of production.

Over 180,000 collective contracts are now being concluded all over the country and under them tens of millions of measures are being introduced to increase the production efficiency and work quality, and to improve the conditions of labor, life and relaxation of working people and members of their families.

At the same time Comrade Shalayev noted that the great opportunities offered by collective contracts are not fully utilized always and everywhere. Each year about five percent of planned measures are not fulfilled in the country, and among them are some which are vitally important for the enterprises and the working people.

Comrade Shalayev reminded the association's trade union committee of the need to seek stricter accountability from those who ignore the realization of collective contract measures. Specific investigations should be held to determine whose fault it is that a number of important points in collective contracts have not been fulfilled.

The speaker supported the specific proposals made at the conference by workers and employees for the further perfection and introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives, and for raising the technical standards and quality of products being produced.

He drew special attention to those delegate speeches which dealt with the improvement of medical services, public catering and protective clothing and with the need to organize desks for ordering convenience foods and consumer services establishments on the premises of the enterprises.

The successful fulfillment of tasks facing the collective imperatively requires good organization and order in all elements of production and the strengthening of the labor discipline. Without firm labor, production,plan and state discipline, as noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and during the meeting of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Moscow machine tool builders; we will be unable to progress rapidly and to successfully fulfill the tasks of the current year and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade Shalayev replied to the numberous questions asked by participants in the conference.

BRIEFS

NEW ICEBREAKER -- The icebreaker Mudyug has returned to Archangel from its first voyage into the ice. This is the main vessel belonging to a new series of icebreakers which will operate in shallow waters. Tests have been carried out in the Kara Sea and the data will be taken into account by design personnel in the work on new icebreakers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Mar 83 LD]

FINNISH-BUILT CARGO SHIPS -- Moscow March 5 TASS -- The Nirilsk has left on its first Arctic voyage from Murmansk to Dudinka, the seaport for the Arctic city of Norilsk, after which the motor vessel is named, writes "MN Information". It is the first in a new series of cargo ships with a reinforced hull for navigation in ice-bound seas, to be built in Finland for the USSR. They are designed for operations along the Northern Sea route. The most important feature of these ships, which can carry up to twenty thousand tonnes of cargo, is their ability to negotiate ice fields up to one metre thick without icebreakers. This will make deliveries of cargo to Arctic areas much cheaper. In addition the Norilsk is equipped with an air-cushion platform to facilitate the unloading of cargo in places where there are no special berths. Such ships will make possible year-round navigation in the Western sector of the Arctic. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 5 Mar 83 LD]

SHIPPING FOR DUDINKA -- Several big vessels are now heading for Dudinka. The icebreaker Kapitan Sorokin is escorting the Murmansk Cargo vessel Viktor Tkachev. The orecarrier Ivan Susanin is following through the thick ice with the atomic vessel Leonid Brezhnev. The MV Norilsk, which recently left Murmansk on her first trip to Dudinka has yet to enter the Arctic ice region. The MV Kuzma Minin is taking Norilsk ore westwards, escorted by the atomic icebreaker Sibir. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 2 Mar 83 LD]

NURIYEV INTERVIEW ON AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

WA011355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 83 p 2

[IZVESTIYA interview with Deputy Premier Z.N. Nuriyev: "Development, Prospects"]

> [Text] Realization of the Food Program depends on the coordinated work of all components of the agrarian-industrial associations. Particular attention was paid to this at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. The editorial office asked Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for the Agrarian-Industrial Complex, to answer a number of questions connected with the new system of management of the agrarian-industrial complex.

[Question] Ziya Nuriyevich, how is the operational mechanism in the agrarian-industrial associations being perfected?

[Answer] A set of measures for an improvement in planning, stimulation and other levers of economic influence has been developed. In particular, changes to the planning procedure have been introduced. The number of indicators conveyed to the farms "from above" has been reduced. Stimulation to plan overfulfillment has been replaced by the payment of compensation to the farms for having secured an increase in output.

For the first time the agrarian-industrial complex has been distinguished as an independent subject of planning. Emphasis has been put here on the fuller use of on-farm potential, qualitative factors of economic growth, production intensification, stimulation of high end results and the consolidation of cost accounting.

We should emphasize the need for us to rid ourselves decisively of bureaucratic administration and petty tutelage with respeect to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and it is necessary to develop and encourage farm leaders' and specialists' enterprise and initiative in every possible way. At the same time, as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the extension of independence must in all instances be combined with an increase in responsibility and concern for public interests. It is essential to increase kolkhoz and sovkhoz responsibility for fulfillment of the official plans that have been conveyed to them for the purchase of agricultural products in quantity, quality and assortment. Production and organizational questions: what to sow over what area, which varieties to cultivate, which livestock and in what quantity to keep and others, these should be within the competence of the farm leaders and specialists.

Much is being done for a recuperation of the economy of the farms. As of 1 January of this year the purchase prices for agricultural products were raised. And, in addition, additional payments to the prices have been introduced for the unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For the unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes it is planned to allocate annually from the state budget R3.3 billion for housing construction and road building and the introduction and upkeep of day-care centers, pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural-social facilities.

Certain changes have been made to the procedure of payments into the budget by the agricultural enterprises. The loss-making and unprofitable farms acquire additional benefits here. However, there is somewhat of an increase in the payments into the budget by the highly profitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It has been decided to write off bank loan debts of the unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes totaling R9.7 billion and postpone previously deferred and unrefunded debts of more than R11 billion. At the same time, however, the USSR Gosbank is to step up supervision of kolkhoz and sovkhoz financial activity and the efficient use of the credit granted them.

It is very important that the soviet authorities correctly determine the farms which are truly in need of additional payments. We cannot permit the additional payments to the prices to conceal an improprietorial attitude toward matters.

All these economic measures create merely the conditions for the profitable operation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But if the plans for the sale of products here are not fulfilled, the increased prices and the additional payments will not perform their intended role. The local soviets must not reduce their work merely to a compilation of lists of the loss-making and unprofitable farms and a determination for them of the sum total of the additional payments to the prices. A great deal of organizing activity is necessary.

I should say that the agricultural workers' material interest in an increase in production and its enhanced quality is being strengthened. The wages of many categories of workers have been increased. This will contribute to a strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the creation of conditions -- economic and organizational -- which will stimulate high-performance productive labor, initiative and enterprise.

[Question] Together with an improvement in the operational mechanism it is essential, as is known, to improve the system of management, simplify it and rid it of superfluous components, parallelism and duplication. What in this respect has already been done and what remains to be done?

[Answer] Intersectorial relations also have become considerably more complex in recent years in connection with the increased scale of production, the strengthening of the material-technical facilities of the agrarian-industrial complex and the intensification of the process of the division of labor. New sectors and organizations serving the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have arisen. Every conceivable type of narrowly specialized enterprise and sectorial association under interrayon, oblast, republic and union jurisdiction has arisen in agriculture itself. All this has led to complications in economic relations, and management has become unduly cumbersome and disconnected.

In Kurgan Oblast, for example, the oblast agricultural management machinery increased to 143 persons, and over 1,400 persons were employed in various trusts, associations and other managerial bodies and services. Furthermore, 285 persons were working in the "Sel'khoztekhnika" and "Transsel'khoztekhnika" associations and their oblast subdivisions. The reclamative organizations had a managerial staff of 77 persons, Ministry of Procurement organizations 127, the rural construction organization administrations more than 340 and the oblast food and meat and dairy industry associations almost 200 persons. Thus 2,600 persons were engaged in questions of the agrarian-industrial complex at oblast level.

Fundamentally new organs of management -- agrarian-industrial associations -- have now been created in the oblast and rayons. Some 3,154 rayon agrarian-industrial associations are operating in the country. Their principal task is coordination of the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated therein and mobilization of their efforts for fulfillment of the Food Program and for ensuring the maximum efficiency of all components of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex.

Some 156 republic, kray and oblast agrarian-industrial associations are operating in the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts. Councils of these associations have been elected, and deputy oblispolkom and krayispolkom chairmen and autonomous republic council of ministers' deputy chairmen have been confirmed as chairmen of the councils.

Upon creation of the rayon agrarian-industrial association councils paramount attention was paid to staffing them with highly skilled personnel.

At the same time the trusts, "proms" and other duplicative components which had not justified themselves were abolished. As a result more than 3,200 trusts, associations and other managerial bodies, including 2,170 in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture system, 643 in the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomsel'khoztekhnika], 214 in the USSR Ministry of Procurement, 132 in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and 52 in the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, were reorganized.

More than 5,000 sovkhozes previously under their jurisdiction were transferred to the direct jurisdiction of the rayon agrarian-industrial associations. In the same Kurgan Oblast the managerial machinery was reduced by 718 persons. Everywhere the workers released should be sent directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to other enterprises of the agrarian-industrial complex.

[Question] The creation of new management bodies envisages, of course, their being endowed with the appropriate rights and duties. What, specifically, are the functions entrusted to the association councils?

[Answer] These functions were determined by the Model Regulations governing the rayon and oblast agrarian-industrial associations. The regulations have been published. I will therefore touch only on the principal points.

The association council must ensure the rational use of capital investments, equipment, mineral and organic fertilizer and other material-technical facilities and also labor and financial resources, concentrating them in the decisive areas, and the surmounting of bottlenecks and disproportions. An important field of its activity is an improvement in farm and intersectorial relations. The association has been granted extensive rights in planning. It must display particular concern for an improvement in the system of the sale of agricultural products, capital construction and material-technical supply. Personnel, wages, finances, accounting and accountability are also a field of its activity.

Considerable rights and duties have also been determined for the councils of the agrarian-industrial associations in the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and also the council of ministers presidium commissions for the agrarian-industrial complexes which have been set up centrally and in the republics.

[Question] The press has discussed repeatedly infringement of the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the part of "Sel'khoztekhnika" and "Sel'khozkhimiya" organizations and other allied subcontractors. This is explained by the imperfect state of the economic mutual relations of the agrarian-industrial complex partners. What steps are being taken to improve these mutual relations?

[Answer] Under the new conditions a mutual combination of interests will be achieved right at the stage of the development of the draft annual and forward plans. These plans should strictly orient all partners toward the achievement of high end results.

This means in practice that, for example, the rayon agrarian-industrial association council is to ensure the linkage of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz plans with respect to the production and purchase of agricultural products with the plans of the "Sel'khozkhimiya" and "Sel'khoztekhnika" organizations and water-management and construction organizations and also with the plans of all the enterprises engaged in the procurement and processing of agricultural products. The role of buisness contracts is growing, and the penalties for their tardy and incomplete fulfillment are being tightened.

More stable economic conditions are being created for cost accounting activity and responsibility for the profitable operation of all sectors of production is being increased. For this the rayon agrarian-industrial association council is endowed with the right to establish the rates for services rendered the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also to determine the factory prices for the livestock, fodder and materials which the farms supply to each other.

The rayon agrarian-industrial association council is to distribute rationally and with concern for high returns the capital investment quotas, budget appropriations and credit and also the material-technical resources allocated for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Depending on the situation, the council may reallocate for the year up to 10-15 percent of the material-technical resources allocated for the organizations incorporated in the association.

Centralized material incentive, sociocultural measures and housing construction funds and also a production development fund are created in the rayon.

The procedure of the payment of bonuses to executives and specialists of the farms and other enterprises and organizations of the agrarian-industrial association is changed also. The payment of bonuses is now linked to the growth of production and the end results of the activity of all the partner-farmers.

There is also the increased material interest and economic responsibility of enterprises and organizations of the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for the quality and specified time of performance of work and the rendering of services to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Measures are being adopted to increase the partners' responsibility for the on-schedule procurement of agricultural products and their fullest preservation and processing and for conveying all types of food to the consumer.

[Question] So, the organizational officialization of the agrarian-industrial complex at all management levels is being completed and economic mutual relations are being improved. Does anything further need to be done to improve the organization of production?

[Answer] Yes. And, I would say, there is very much need even! And I would put questions of the organization of labor on the farms among those which are particularly important and urgent. It seems to many people that it is sufficient to raise purchase prices and allocate a little more equipment and fertilizer, and the harvest of the fields and the productiveness of the livestock will quickly take an upward turn. But this is far from being the case.

The main thing to which particular attention should be paid now is the strengthening of the lagging farms, particularly the loss-making and unprofitable ones. All organizing work must be manifested particularly in the brigades and sections, at the farmsteads and in the mechanized groups. This is why I believe that together with material-technical support for the Food Program tremendous significance should be attached to the psychological, moral factor and man's attitude toward the land and all means of production.

The key to this is an improvement in on-farm management and the organization of permanent brigades and groups on a cost accounting and collective contract basis. It is necessary that the primary production collectives be allocated land and equipment for permanent use and the necessary fertilizer, fodder and other material resources. It is necessary to strive for a situation where the groups and brigades are permanent and where the kolkhoz board or sovkhoz directors conclude equal business agreements with all production divisions.

It is on this that the new management bodies -- the rayon, oblast, kray and republic agrarian-industrial association councils -- must concentrate their efforts.

[Question] Major and complex problems are undoubtedly arising in the process of realization of the Food Program. Much remains to be done for their solution. What, in your view, are the priority tasks today?

[Answer] It is primarily necessary to concentrate efforts on the successful completion of the livestock wintering. The union republic council of ministers presidium commissions for the agrarian-industrial complex and the regional agrarian-industrial associations must ensure the thorough preparation of the animals for the pasturing and develop a green production line system for the specific conditions of each farm.

The experience of the country's progressive farms located in various natural-economic zones shows that it is possible thanks to pasture to obtain 15-16 kg of milk per cow without additional concentrated feed. It is possible on a purely grass ration to obtain an average daily young stock weight gain of 650-750 grams. For this reason a priority task is to secure this very year a sharp increase in the production of milk, meat and other animal husbandry products.

And, of course, it is essential to make good preparations for the spring field operations. It is necessary here to take account of the fact that in the fall, in connection with the unfavorable weather conditions, the winter sowing plan was unfulfilled by 3.5 million hectares. The fall field was plowed over 6 million hectares less than scheduled. A situation is taking shape wherein the volume of spring field work is to increase approximately 10 percent compared with last year. We must proceed from this in our work. It is essential to accelerate the repair of equipment. Its preparation is now under way in 40,000 farm workshops and more than 2,000 "Sel'khoztekhnika" enterprises. More than 1.6 million persons are participating in preparing the machinery-tractor pool for the sowing. It is necessary to increase organizing work and ensure the complete readiness of the agricultural equipment for the start of the spring field work.

Among the factors on which, as is known, the size of the harvest depends, great significance is attached to fertilizer. It is essential to apply 920 million tons of organic and approximately 21 million tons (active substance) of mineral fertilizer to the 1983 harvest. This year mineral fertilizer resources will increase by approximately 1 million tons. It is most expedient to direct this addition to the cereals and fodder crops.

I will dwell in this connection on one fundamental question -- fodder production. There has been a slackening of attention in recent years locally to the production of roughage and succulent and pasture fodder. Many oblasts and rayons have frequently made good their shortage with concentrates obtained mainly from state resources. A certain step toward rectifying the situation was taken last year. Some 16 million more tons of roughage and succulent fodder units were procured than in 1981. However, a great deal of work remains to be done. It is necessary to secure a growth in the production of cattle meat, mutton, wool and milk predominantly thanks to roughage and succulent and pasture fodder with the minimum use of concentrates. Whence a task of tremendous importance -- achieving a fundamental breakthrough in the production of these types of fodder this very year.

The agrarian-industrial associations are called on to apply every effort to cultivate a good harvest, raise the productiveness of animal husbandry and make a fitting contribution to realization of the Food Program.

REPAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN RSFSR VIEWED

PM081507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Agricultural review "Prepared by Employees of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture": "For the Spring Inspection"]

[Text] In the Urals and West Siberia winter still feels it holds full sway. But the rapid advent of spring can be felt in the repair workshops of the leading farms and selkhoztekhnika associations. The machine operators are hastening to put equipment in order and are assigning duties for the sowing time.

The preparation of equipment for spring field work in these regions is being carried out at a faster pace than last year. It is notable that at the same time that soil cultivating and sowing machines and tractors are being overhauled, the machine operators of the majority of farms are repairing grain harvesting combines and fodder procurement equipment. Thanks to the skillful organization of work in the workshops and the repair base's level of technical equipment, many farms have achieved quite good results.

Repairs Being Carried Out Successfully in Kurgan, Perm and Chelyabinsk Oblasts.

On the Belgorodskiy Sovkhoz, Belyayeveskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast, the commission has received from the repair workers all the grain sowing machines, cultivators, plows and harrows prepared to a high standard. Extensive use was made here of the team contract in repairs. All soil cultivating machinery has been readied on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kizilskiy and Agapovskiy Rayons, Chelyabinsk Oblast, and Belyayevskiy, Novosergiyevskiy and Totskiy Rayons, Orenburg Oblast.

The collective of the Novosergiyevskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnika association is rendering a large amount of aid to the rural workers. Using progressive forms of organizing labor in repair work, they have considerably exceeded the planned work volume and have achieved an excellent standard of quality in the preparation of agricultural machinery for operation.

Unfortunately, it is not everywhere in Orenburg Oblast that people have treated the countryside's orders so responsibly.

The situation with regard to preparing the T-4A and DT-75M tracklaying tractors is causing alarm. In Buguruslanskiy, Grachevskiy, Combarovskiy and Pervomayskiy Rayons one-third of these tractors are still unserviceable and are not being repaired. The main reason is the lack of spare engine parts, which are supplied by the Altay engine plant. By no means all reserves are being used on the farms themselves. Thus, for instance, on the Rodimtsev Kolkhoz, Sharlykskiy Rayon, there is a standard workshop for 300 standard repair operations. But it is not staffed with cadres.

The quality of the machines prepared also leaves much to be desired. Particularly many defective machines are reaching kolkhozes and sovkhozes from the Shilda engine repair plant. The Sverdlovsk Party Obkom recently examined the course of preparations for the spring. The conclusions were not reassuring. On the farms of Baykalovoskiy, Nevyanskiy, Irbitskiy and Tavdinskiy Rayons every fifth tractor is still awaiting repair. Over 20 percent of plows have not been prepared for work in Prigorodnyy and Tugulmskiy Rayons. In Novoyalinskiy, and Artemovskiy Rayons 45-70 percent of sowing machines have been repaired. Equipment for the Urals economic region is being prepared.

Lagging behind Are Sverdlovsk and Orenburg Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR.

Among the farms of West Siberia and the arable farmers of Altay Kray and Kemerovo Oblast are preparing quite well for the spring sowing. Everywhere checks have been made on the machines that are ready. But it has transpired that machine operators have not treated this important work conscientiously on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In Smolenskiy Rayon, Altay Kray, for instance, after the check the repair workers had to work again to get the sowing machines, cultivators and plows completely ready. There were many poorly repaired units figuring in the lists of ready machines on the farms of Uglovskiy and Tretyakovskiy Rayons. The shortcomings revealed are being eliminated and the culprits have received their deserved punishment.

The machine operators of the Avangard Kolkhoz, Yurginskiy Rayon, and the Tymenevskiy Sovkhoz, Mariinskiy Rayon, Kemerovo Oblast, are not keeping to the equipment repair schedule. Alongside the leading collectives there coexist collectives where irresponsibility has become a customary phenomenon.

On checking, serious failings were discovered in 86 agricultural machines and 90 tractors from among the sowing and soil cultivation machines repaired and made ready in the oblast. This attests that the engineering service is not performing its functions efficiently everywhere and is exercising poor control over the work of the repair teams and links. At the same time there are many examples of a truly proprietorial attitude toward equipment in the oblast. On the Kutuzov Kolkhoz, Tyazhinskiy Rayon, two specialized links have been created to repair the agricultural machinery. They completed the preparation of trailer implements back in the fall. The machines are kept on a special area, under an awning. The links are now completing the repair of the grain harvesting combines and fodder procurement equipment.

The Yemurtlinskiy Sovkhoz, Uporovskiy Rayon, Tyumen Oblast, has approached the organization of repair work creatively. By its own efforts the farm has equipped a shop for repairing agricultural machinery and has produced stands for after-repair checking, and for disassembling, assembling and running in supply colters and assembled sowing machines. As a result as early as 16 February all sowing machines had been made ready.

In Tyumen Oblast Selkhoztekhnika has not only taken on a large volume of repairs of tractors, combines and other complex units but is also actively helping the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to overhaul soil cultivating and sowing equipment.

The experience of the Tyumen Oblast selkhoztekhnika association deserves to be widely disseminated not only in West Siberia but also throughout the republic.

The facts convince us that the machine operators of Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts are not hurrying to prepare for the spring. A considerable proportion of the plows, sowing machines and cultivators have still not been repaired in Kuybyshevskiy, Barabinskiy, Kyshtovskiy and Iskitimskiy Rayons. The farms here have not repaired equipment on time, have not subjected the machinery to flaw detection procedures and have not put in orders to the Selkhoztekhnika associations for the spare parts they lack.

The leaders of many farms in Omsk Oblast are trying to justify the lag in preparing equipment by citing the fact that in the winter period the machine operators were busy procuring fodder. But however valid the reason, the spring will hardly take it into account. That is why it is essential to mobilize all forces right now for the repair of tractors and agricultural machinery and to create conditions for highly productive work for the repair teams and links.

TV DISCUSSION OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

OW090528 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0720 GMT on 6 March carries the weekly political observer's talk program. This week Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy talks about successes and problems with the Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations [RAPO] in Kanevskiy Rayon, Krasnodar Kray.

Voznesenskiy begins the talk by discussing the history of RAPOS, which originated in Georgia in 1974 and which are now being established throughout the country. Veznesenskiy notes that the RAPO have fundamentally changed the structure of agricultural management following the "Food Program" adopted at the May CPSU plenum. Voznesenskiy adds that RAPOS have been established to increase the level of rayon managerial responsibility. He says that he chose Kanevskiy Rayon for this talk because it is the largest agricultural producer in the kray. He then cites statistics of agricultural production for 1982.

Voznesenskiy then interviews P. P. Chubov, first secretary of Kanevskiy Raykom, who dwells at length on the rayon RAPO activity. He says that "there are still problems in interrelations between the RAPO members and some members still do not share the responsibility for crops and agricultural activities."

F. F. Reznikov, chairman of Pebeda Kolkhoz and a RAPO member, adds that individual RAPO members are exercising their legal rights and enjoy their days off during peak of agricultural activities while other members have to work without any days off.

Chubov continues the interview by stating that "the central authorities, including the party organizations, used to get carried away in distracting local management and specialists by inviting them to various meetings in the center. Now the RAPO administration must assist them in their work."

Later in the program, V.T. Sobol, chairman of Rossiya Kolkhoz, after describing the advantages of the RAPO, notes that the association is experiencing shortages of specialized machinery for mineral and organic fertilizers.

A.T. Kuzulvev, chairman of Kalinin Kolkhoz, complains that "certain members of our RAPO have failed to supply special feed for our duck breeding complex. It appears that it is unprofitable for them to produce such feed." The director of the feed combine in turn complains that "the ingredients for the special feed for poultry are not available."

At the end of the program V. M. Daurov, chairman of the RAPO Council, dwells at length on the importance of closer economic management relations among the members of the RAPO and cites examples of some organizations' failing to understand that the final results determine the success of the entire association. Voznesenskiy adds that proper interrelations are the basis for success and that this is going to be the topic of next week's talk.

HEAVY SNOWFALL HITS GEORGIAN BLACK SEA COAST

PM082243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS correspondent report: "Snowfalls in the Subtropics"]

[Text] Batumi, 7 Mar -- At this time of the year the sunbathing season usually begins along Georgia's Black Sea coast. This March, however, skis might be more appropriate here.

Batumi is covered by more than 1 meter of snow, while in the hills surrounding the city, where the tea and citrus plantations are situated, the height of the snow cover reaches 2 meters. This has not happened in the autonomous republic for the last 25 years. Nevertheless, in the opinion of specialists, the March snowfalls are not dangerous for the delicate subtropical plants; with a zero-degree temperature the snow cover creates a hothouse effect and protects the plants against frost.

The unexpected onslaught by the elements brought changes to the city's normal routine: Transport was halted and the railroad timetable was disrupted. The Georgian CP's Adzhar Obkom has set up a special headquarters to liquidate the consequences of the natural calamity. Tractors and bulldozers have cleared the highways along which the city is supplied with foodstuffs and the power transmission lines and communications have been restored.

Life in the autonomous republic is returning to normal.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS TASHKENT ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

PM081155 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Feb 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "A Reliable Shield of the Homeland and of Peace on the Planet"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces stand as a loyal guard over the gains of October, an unshakable bulwark of peace on the planet, and a fearsome barrier in the path of imperialist aggressors. They are a reliable shield which ensures for Soviet people the opportunity to work tranquilly and fruitfully, translating the historic plans of the 26th party congress into reality.

A festive meeting devoted to Soviet Army and Navy Day was held in Tashkent on 22 February. Representatives of the Uzbek capital's labor collectives, soldiers of the Tashkent garrison, veterans of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations gathered in the festively decked Alisher Navoi Theater.

With great enthusiasm an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee was elected.

A report on the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces was delivered by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander of the Red-Banner Turkestan Military District.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and Members and Candidate Members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau Ye.A. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, N.M. Makhmudova, L.N. Melkumov and U.U. Umarov took part in the festive meeting.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT COMMANDER ON NEW BORDER LAW

PM082035 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General A.G. Viktorov, commander of the Order of the Red Banner northwest border district: "In the Name of the Security of the Motherland's Frontiers"]

[Text] The Law on the USSR State Border, adopted at the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation, comes into force 1 March. This is a document of great political importance. It has been elaborated in complete conformity with the principles of the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the socialist state and the defense of its interests, and with the Leninist tenets of the solidarity and inviolability of the country's state border.

One of our correspondents met with Lieutenant General A.G. Viktorov, commander of the Order of the Red Banner northwest border district, and asked him to answer several questions pertaining to the law's entry into force.

[Question] First of all, we would like to hear what brought about the adoption of the Law on the State Border of our country by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and what are its basic provisions?

[Answer] Throughout its entire history the Soviet Union has steadfastly followed the Leninist policy of peace, has advocated the strengthening of the people's security and has proceeded from the principle of the inviolability of state borders which are the embodiment of the state's territorial integrity, political independence, sovereignty and unity.

In the six decades since the USSR's formation colossal changes have taken place in our country in all those spheres which determine and define the state's activity, and this has certainly also been reflected in the sphere of the state border. Interstate relations have changed significantly during these years and contacts have multiplied and expanded along all channels of communication between countries. As a result the political significance of the protection of the state border has increased. All this led to the point where the provision on the protection of the state border, which has been in force until now, was no longer fully in line with the requirements of the day.

There emerged an urgent need to elaborate and adopt a new fundamental document which would define the tasks of border troops, as well as the rights, duties and participation of state organs, public organizations and Soviet citizens in the protection of the motherland's frontiers. The adoption of the Law on the USSR State Border in conditions of the exacerbated international situation reflects the increased necessity to strengthen it further.

And now let me answer the second part of the question. Were one to look at the law's provisions as a whole, one would clearly notice here a line of concretizing basic tenets with due regard to the changes which have occurred. For example, the law regulates in detail the procedure for the passage through and entry into territorial waters by non-military and military ships and the obligation of these ships strictly to observe navigational and other rules. It provides a concrete list of persons and transportation means which would be considered violators of the USSR's state border if they were to break the rules set by the law.

The law gives an extensive definition of the state border regimen and the border area regimen and of the procedures for their enforcement and establishes liability for a breach of the legislation on the USSR state border.

[Question] You said that the law obliges state organs, public organizations and Soviet citizens to participate in the protection of the USSR's state border?

[Answer] The participation of working people in the protection of the USSR's state border is an important and long-established way in which Soviet citizens fulfill their patriotic duty to defend the fatherland. The help rendered to the border troops by local party, soviet and Komsomol organs and all people in the border regions cannot be overestimated.

The lofty slogan "The USSR Border Is Protected by All Soviet People" finds each year ever more convincing and clear manifestations. A sense of gratification is caused by the strengthening friendship between the soldiers in green caps and the people of the border region in Leningrad Oblast. The party and Komsomol organizations view from state positions the importance and necessity of rendering assistance to the border troops in their daily activity and cooperate in every possible way in improving the technical [inzhenernyy] equipment of the border and improving the life of and services for the border troops.

The growing role of Voluntary People's Militia detachments must be especially emphasized. Article 38 of the law in particular reads: "...State organs and public organizations help border troops to involve Soviet citizens on a voluntary basis in protecting the USSR state border. Voluntary People's Militia detachments are set up in settlements in border regions and at crossing points on the USSR state border in accordance with the legislation of the USSR and union republics." As we can see, the Voluntary People's Militia detachments in border regions are now placed on a legal basis and this will, no doubt, enhance their authority among local people and raise their activeness and militancy. A large number of Voluntary People's Militia detachments and detachments of young friends of the border troops are presently active in our district's sector. Violators of the border and the border regimen are detained each year with their help.

Close links between border troops and the local people and the constant support of working people have become part of our life, a remarkable tradition and an important source of our strength. The Soviet people, manifesting high political vigilance, constantly help the border troops to fulfill the complicated and responsible tasks facing them. In their turn the border troops cooperate with the local soviets and other state organs in the fulfillment of national economic plans, actively participate in measures to protect natural resources, help labor collectives in their production activity and become patrons of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and schools.

[Question] How have the district's border troops taken the entry into force of the Law on the USSR State Border and what new aspects are envisaged in their practical work?

[Answer] The border troops of the northwest have taken the approval of the Law on the State Border of the motherland by the USSR Supreme Soviet as a manifestation of the new concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the need to further strengthen the frontiers of our state. There cannot be any other evaluation here. The district's soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, ensigns, warrant officers and officers are fully determined to respond to this concern with model service in protecting and defending the state border in the sector entrusted to them. In the light of the law, the units and subunits are carrying out much organizational and party political work aimed at further intensifying the education of the personnel, developing the operational skills and tactics of border troops, raising the level of joint actions with party, soviet and Komsomol organs and strengthening the relations with working people in the cause of protecting the border.

At all times the main characteristics of Soviet border troops have been Chekist vigilance, steadfastness, professional skill and boundless devotion to the party, the people and their socialist motherland. We are prepared to perfect these qualities infinitely.

[Question] And so, the Law on the USSR State Border enters into force. Allows us to congratulate you and the district personnel on this important event.

[Answer] Thank you. In my turn, and on behalf of the border troops of the northwest, I would like to assure the citizens of Leningrad that the soldiers in the green caps will continue honorably to fulfill their duty in protecting and defending the sacred frontiers of our fatherland and will unwaveringly follow the stipulations of the law approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet.